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British Capture Dutch Rail Center; M'Arthur to Lead Philippine Drive; Belgium Emerges Scarred but Placid

British press regards accord at Quebec as ominous symbol for Japanese Empire.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—Pacific war prospects are today figuring larger than ever in the British press as a result of the meeting in Quebec of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Preparatory moves to shift Britain's concentration on Western war fronts to Eastern war fronts can be said to be already under way.

[According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Britain's assignment in the war against Japan is understood to be primarily a series of amphibious operations against the Malaya-Sumatra flank of Japan's empire.]

The British press is unanimous in seeing in Quebec an ominous symbol for Japan. But equally important is the wholehearted manner in which the task is being undertaken here of informing the British public of the big issues involved between the United States and Britain in the final plans for Japanese defeat.

Britain's Interest Shown

The question of the scale of British participation in the Pacific war, once Germany is beaten, is squarely faced, for instance, in yesterday's liberal News Chronicle which states that the "notion that the Pacific war concerns America more nearly than it concerns Britain will not bear close examination."

The News Chronicle readily admits that America is the power most interested in the Pacific Ocean as such since it has to defend the long Pacific coast line and is vitally concerned in safeguarding its strategic approaches. But it insists that Britain's immediate interests, though different, are just as far reaching as America's.

Among the reasons the News Chronicle cites for this are: Britain's interest in the defense of India, maintenance of communications with China, reassertion of British authority in Malaya, Borneo, and New Guinea, safeguarding of the ocean route to Australia and New Zealand.

This particular assertion comes not from a conservative quarter. It comes from a newspaper which shows extreme leftist tendencies on many imperialistic questions.

But it is increasingly clear that Right and Left Wing opinion here finds points of close agreement on fundamental Empire policy.

In other words, Laborites and Conservatives are at one in recog-

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Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Belgians Hail Liberators

(Top) Belgians line a street in Liége to cheer American troops in armored vehicles en route to the German border. (Bottom) This detailed map of the battle areas of Holland shows how Allied airborne and land forces have united for a drive around the northern tip of the Siegfried Line. Cross shows approximate scene of juncture. Symbols show where parachutists have landed, while black arrows show advances of ground forces. Large shaded arrow indicates possible course of drive into Germany.

Brussels leaders take control in orderly way; civilian traffic nearly normal.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

LIÉGE, Belgium, Sept. 19 — Belgium has suffered severely from the ravages of war, but it shows it less than France.

Here, as in Normandy, one drives through some villages that are almost completely razed. Some of the larger towns, too, have been badly hit.

Namur, for instance, has had many houses and buildings wrecked. In some places one sees the rubble and debris of a home bombed less than two weeks ago right next to weedy ruins of a relic of the German blitz in May, 1940.

Like France, Belgium has its Maquis, its F. F. I. or Forces of the Interior. They wear pale beige overalls as a uniform, and though they did a useful job when the Allied armies came in, they have none of that intense revolutionary savor of the F. F. I. in Paris.

Revolution Signs Lacking

For there are no signs of anything approaching a revolutionary change here in Belgium. The King, who is a captive of the Germans, is immensely popular.

The blame which had been first thrown upon him for the Belgian debacle under German attack has been lifted from his shoulders. His subsequent conduct in electing to stay with his people in Belgium as a captive of the Germans turned all sympathy in his favor.

The Belgian Government which has returned to Brussels from London is less popular, but this is generally acknowledged to be a matter of adjustment easily made, rather than a grave political problem.

The main problems here are likely to be economic. Yet even here, most of Belgian industry seems to have escaped serious damage.

Contrast With France

There is a marked contrast between liberated France and liberated Belgium. To one who has just arrived from Paris, this contrast is particularly vivid.

Paris still is a breathless place. Even without its normal motor traffic, it somehow manages to move with the swift rhythm of a rapid Viennese waltz.

But Belgium is not like that. The tramways, as they call their streetcars, jingle along with normal regularity. These blue-green trams seem especially prewar.

So, in fact, does all the traffic in the streets. There are trucks and cars—lots of American cars—not American army cars, but civilian cars. There are fewer bicycles than one sees in Paris.

Size Helps Country

The explanation is that Belgium, being small, has not the transportation problem that France has. So Belgium, with plenty of coal, has plenty of electricity, gas, and hot water whereas France today has little or none.

In fact, Belgium seems the most peaceful of Europe's liberated battle fronts. War still is raging on Belgian soil—though only on a small corner of it, not far from here. In fact, fighting is not far from anywhere in Belgium, the country is so small. Yet it is a peculiarly peaceful place.

Trying to analyze what it is that feels so different between liberated France and liberated Belgium, I think it can be summed up this way: France went under, then emerged again, like the motto of Paris. "Fluctuat nec mergitur." Belgium never budged, never wavered, but went along its usual placid way, confident it would come out all right in the end.

Americans mop up in Pacific island campaign; Latvia battle in fifth day.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Combined air-borne and land operations in Holland are proceeding satisfactorily against stubborn opposition.

This, briefly, is the situation:

New landings have been made by Allied parachutists on and above the Rhine near the German frontier and north of the Rhine Delta to the west. One correspondent in the field reports the Germans are bringing up heavy artillery in an attempt to destroy a strategic canal which American sky-troopers had seized intact. The main group of the air-borne forces appears to have united with the British Second Army somewhere near the rail center of Eindhoven and Geldrop, seven miles to the east, both of which have been captured by the Second Army. Other Allied land troops are crossing into Holland west of Antwerp.

Thus it would seem that in spite of the Germans' best efforts the Allied liberators have cut, or are in a position to cut, every main enemy link with western Holland. At the same time, they are forming for a smash of some 35 or 40 miles northeast of Eindhoven, which would enable them to turn the northern tip of the Siegfried Line. Such a smash can be expected to begin at any moment.

In the meantime, the heaviest weight of the Allied offensive continues to be exerted east of Aachen, where American troops, 25 miles from Cologne, are exploiting a breach in the outer Siegfried Line. Thousands of German civilians are disobeying Nazi orders to quit their homes in this area.

By all accounts, it is tough going. The Germans are hurling in reserves from the Russian front and employing substantial numbers of planes and guns, even though every mile gained by the Allies in Holland adds to the threat to their rear. Heavy fighting also is reported inside Aachen.

Farther south, American columns are punching out new gains beyond Nancy in the Lorraine Basin, and are closing in steadily upon Belfort.

In the Pacific, some of the uncertainty regarding the forthcoming reconquest of the Philippines has been cleared by Admiral Nimitz. The Admiral has disclosed that the specific task of winning back the islands will rest with General MacArthur, while the Navy will protect and support land operations.

Admiral Nimitz's men, by the way, are fighting over some of the most difficult terrain of the entire war to mop up fanatical Japanese resistance on Peleliu and Angaur Islands in the Palau group. And Tokyo says a large-scale Allied air raid has been carried out against Davao in the Philippines, which would indicate the newly won airfield on Morotai in the Halmaheras already is in use.

On the Eastern European Front, Finland has signed an armistice with Russia, and a great battle south of Riga has entered its fifth day. It now develops that the Russian offensive toward the Latvian Capital is aimed at frustrating Nazi efforts to keep open an escape line to East Prussia for an estimated 200,000 troops still in the Baltics.

Western Front:

British Troops Take Eindhoven

British troops, joining hands with a great sky-borne army dropped in Holland in a thrust to break into northern Germany, have captured Eindhoven, seventh largest Dutch city, a front dispatch declared.

The British charged forward 16 miles in 24 hours. They linked with some of the parachute and

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Banks Ready for Building; Finland Signs Armistice; Coal-Saving Drive Asked

The World's Day—September 19, 1944

Bay State: Building Funds Hit All-Time Peak

Massachusetts Savings Banks are ready for postwar home-building revival with all-time high peak of $2,500,000,000 in accumulative savings, it is reported at Savings Banks Association's annual convention at Swampscott. [Page 2.]

An effort to establish definitely the right of citizens to inspect records of Massachusetts tax collectors was brought before the full bench of the Supreme Court in Pittsfield today by a petition of a North Adams newspaper editor. [Page 2.]

Public utility emergency crews from all parts of New England and from Pennsylvania and New York State aided in restoring power and telephone lines today in Cape Cod and New Bedford areas. [Page 2.]

Worcester's high school strike today was under control according to Mayor William A. Bennett and appears to have been a conflict between longer hours ordered by the School Committee and "after hours" working. [Page 2.]

Navy censors have been instructed not to open absentee servicemen's ballots and to give them priority in the mails, Lieut. Commander Paul A. Dever, former Massachusetts Attorney General, said today following a conference with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, concerning the reported opening of such ballots by the censors.

In Europe: Russia and Finland Sign Armistice

Russia and Finland have signed an armistice, according to Moscow Radio which said the armistice had been officially announced.

Marshal Ion Antonescu, fallen Romanian dictator, has been turned over to the Russian High Command, together with Dr. Karl Clodius, well-known German economic expert, and four German generals, including a former commandant of Warsaw.

Danish policemen battled German naval troops trying to seize the Royal Castle in Copenhagen as Danes throughout the city resisted Nazi seizure of police stations and government buildings, the Danish Press Service reported.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is wearing again an old brown sweater which he left behind in his kit in the hasty British withdrawal from Leuven in 1940. Monks found the kit, hid it, and returned it to the Marshal when the British returned.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, who was prominent in planning the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, has been named Sports Leader for the Reich by Heinrich Himmler, the Berun Radio announced.

Sir Henry Menck-Mason Moore has been appointed by the British Government as Governor and Commander in Chief in Ceylon, and Sir Philip Euen Mitchell has been appointed to a similar post in the African colony of Kenya.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle visited Bordeaux and Toulouse on Sept. 16 and 17, according to French papers reaching Irun, Spain. General de Gaulle's visits to these two cities had not been reported previously.

French Jews are observing the Jewish holidays of Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashana openly for the first time in four years. French homes and synagogues were opened to American Jewish soldiers.

Washington: Ickes Asks for Coal-Saving Drives

Governors of all states east of the Mississippi River have been asked by Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, to start coal-saving campaigns.

The House Military Affairs Committee has filed with Congress a lengthy review of its findings since June 23, 1942, previously made public in separate reports.

Legislation to give discharged servicemen 90 days in which to apply for a job in civilian life without being subject to Government manpower controls has been approved by the House and sent to the Senate. The period now is 40 days.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Spain is the aim of the recently organized American Committee for Spanish Freedom, announced Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington after introducing legislation urging such action.

National: 2,300 Navy Seabees Return Home

After 20 months in the Pacific, 2,300 Navy Seabees have returned home. The Presidential Unit Citation will be awarded to 1,000 including the 40th Construction Battalion which worked on a Los Negros Island airdrome while Japanese held three sides.

Americas: Panama-Costa Rica Dispute Settled

An exchange of formal notes by the Foreign Ministers of Panama and Costa Rica marked the settlement of a boundary dispute between the two countries dating from 1825. Chile acted as arbiter.

Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander of the Fourth Task Fleet in the South Atlantic, has left Recife for the United States with Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil.

Canada: Rationing of Coffee and Tea Ends

Rationing of tea and coffee in Canada has ended, and regulations limiting servings in hotels and restaurants have been cancelled, the Canadian Prices Board announced.

Service Restored on Bus Lines; Pending Strike Is Called Off

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Complete service on all the bus and street car lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company was restored today as strikes ended.

This quick close of the walkouts did not look likely for a time this morning. The day began with the Melrose and Quincy tie-ups continuing, and a new one beginning in Salem. But early in the forenoon union meetings in all three communities voted a return to work.

After Melrose decided to go back, union men who had been leaders in the Melrose walkout went to Quincy to persuade Quincy to return likewise, and were a help in getting the Quincy strikers to call off their tie-up.

The solution that was found consists of payment by the company, instead of the employees as hitherto, of group insurance covering accident health and hospitalization. The company and the union agreed to the plan last night.

This does not require approval of the War Labor Board. It could have been done at any time. The only remaining issue was eliminated when the Regional WLB approved the retroactive payment

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business Office collection—over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 11 through 14)—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Needham (District 3—Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 3)—Tomorrow.

Lynching in Rome Bares Italy's Need

An appalling outburst of mob violence in Italy in which the former director of the Regina Coeli Prison was dragged from the law courts at Rome and lynched in revolting fashion, while 200 carabinieri and other Italian police looked on and did nothing, is more than a temporary outburst of mob emotions. It points to the extreme difficulties that confused, browbeaten, and half-starved Italy is finding in controling and governing itself under present conditions.

Ronald Stead, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, cabling from Rome, describes the terrible conditions of poverty and disorder under which the newly liberated Italy is struggling to re-establish itself and points out that Italians need more support from the Allies for this purpose than they have been getting.

Higher Wages Are Urged For Boston Police

A Boston City Council drive for higher wages for police and firemen was under way today following a request by councilmen to Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and Police and Fire Department commissioners to meet for a discussion of the subject.

The Council move came on the heels of a statement issued late last week by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, placing him in strict opposition to the participation of policemen in organized unions and shortly after Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager of the Boston School Department, had declared that Boston police and firemen should receive not less than $50 a week.

The council invitation to the State, municipal and department heads was extended during the discussion of an order by Matthew F. Hanley, Councilor from ward 11, asking that "the Mayor take initial steps in instituting plans for the formation of a 'police arbitration committee' composed of personnel duly elected by their own members for the purpose of collaborating with the Governor, Mayor and Police Commissioner in discussing equitable hours and conditions of labor and living wages."

Schedules the Same

Salary schedules for police and firemen are virtually the same. Police patrolmen receive $1,800 when they enter the service and within three years are automatically raised to $2,300 a year, or $43.99 per week. Men entering as "privates" in the Fire Department receive the same wages.

Patrolmen are on a work week which varies from 60 hours to 42, the latter for men on the night shift. They often have to work overtime, receive no extra compensation for this, and frequently

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Full Equality for Labor Is Assured by Dewey

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is making an unusually strong, appealing, and outspoken bid for the support of labor, whose vote most observers count to be substantially committed against him.

It remains to be seen whether the Republican nominee can win the nation's working men and women to his side, but if he does or does not it will not be because he has not spoken in their defense and advocated their cause.

No G. O. P. candidate for the Presidency has used the language of labor more explicitly or more cordially than Mr. Dewey as he continues here today to carry his campaign through the reputedly hostile territory of the Pacific Coast States which went Democratic four years ago.

It is uphill going for Mr. Dewey but there is no sign that he is out of breath.

Administration Indicted

He is indicting the Roosevelt Administration, not for being too friendly to labor, but for disserving the rights and interests of labor through its "towering confusion of overlapping agencies" which have made the worker's pay envelope "the football of politics."

He is warmly absolving labor of any primary responsibility for "the serious wartime strikes" and is holding the White House "directly and chiefly to blame."

He is proposing no restrictive labor union legislation and is prepared to leave it entirely to the unions to clean their own houses of "racketeers and communists."

He is promising to have the Federal Government protect and administer "free—and I mean free—collective bargaining."

No spokesman for the Republican Party ever has pledged as much—most have pledged much less—than Governor Dewey is pledging to labor in his latest campaign pronouncements.

Campaign Shapes Up

If the Governor's Seattle, Wash., speech last night is evidence of the shape of the Dewey campaign to come, then there will be not a few Republicans who will be apprehensive lest their nominee is going a little too far to the political left.

That, indeed, may be the strength of his labor speech because, obviously, Mr. Dewey hardly can lose the support of his conservative advocates, and badly needs the support of labor which

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Text of Governor Dewey's address in Seattle: Page 8.

Did Hitler Bite More Than He Can Chew?

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP)—The following order by a Nazi political education officer of the German First Parachute Division was seized on the Italian front today:

"Officers must counteract with all possible means and with conviction assertions made by the enemy as well as even some of our own people that the Führer goes mad with rage and when he is in that state he tears down curtains, bites the carpet in his rage, and rolls in convulsions on the floor."

The order added that there are witnesses who know Adolf Hitler "is well above such a lack of control," although "many a man in the street if he were exposed to the disappointments and grief which the Führer has to bear would have gone under long ago."

Roosevelt Starts Action To Reduce U. S. Agencies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — President Roosevelt set plans in motion today for cutting down the postwar size of governmental machinery.

In doing so he chose the period just before the election to emphasize that the Administration does not intend to continue the unpopularly swollen federal agencies when the war ends.

Mr. Roosevelt adds a fifth to recently announced demobilization plans. The prior ones have concerned: (1) the military forces; (2) industrial demobilization; (3) manpower controls, and (4) relaxation of food restrictions.

Letter Accents Policy

Mr. Roosevelt's new announcement comes in a letter to the Budget Bureau ordering it to begin planning demobilization of the Government's huge wartime machinery through liquidation of emergency bureaus and reduction of the federal pay roll to a "peace footing."

This is the second time in which Mr. Roosevelt has used the vehicle of a letter, given out to the public, to emphasize a point in policy. Mr. Roosevelt a few weeks ago addressed a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull asking him to look into the foreign-cartel situation.

Mr. Hull's reply was given publicity at the Quebec conference, when it was released on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

Now the President uses a letter to expound his intentions regarding the Federal pay roll at a time when they are challenged by political opponents.

The Administration is under sharp attack for the size of federal agencies and the number of federal workers.

So bitter is this feeling that it contributed to the House vote yesterday, 174 to 156, in which it again refused to give unemployment compensation to 3,000,000 federal workers—most of them working in shipyards, factories, and war plants.

Most observers see the current emphasis on demobilization prospects timed to the election campaign. The public is represented as tired of controls and likely to follow a strong "back-to-normalcy" trend.

Mr. Roosevelt is trying to emphasize that the Administration has the same desire for quick demobilization in view, as soon as the crisis ends.

Text of Letter

Following is the text of the President's letter to Mr. Smith:

"Total war has required a great expansion of Government activities, agencies, and personnel. Our

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Burns Gas to Get Her Ration's Worth

PORTLAND, Ore. — "Twelve gallons, please," said the woman motorist, displaying four "A" coupons that expire here Sept. 21.

At 11.9 gallons the attendant told her the tank was running over.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. Then she started the motor, raced it for a moment and said, "Now try it."

And that's how she got a full 12 gallons.

Military Occupation to Vary, Staff Chiefs Inform UNRRA

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 19—Allied military occupation will vary in length in liberated European countries and will be a period "largely of makeshift and improvisation," representatives of the combined Chiefs of Staff told the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council meeting here today.

Originally set to terminate six months after the close of hostilities, the period has been exceeded in Italy, but with civilian cooperation it may be shorter in other nations, they said.

Both Lieut. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, United States member of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee and Lieut. Gen. G. N. McCready, United States member, disclaimed any desire of the military to conduct civilian affairs longer than necessary for complete military victory.

"The military will be anxious to be relieved of responsibility for relief as soon as military conditions allow," General McCready told the 44-nation council.

Shipments to Paris

Detailing progress in re-establishing civil order in Naples and in shipping 1,500 tons of supplies daily into Paris during the early stages of liberation, General Edgerton declared, "the civilian supply operations of the military should be superseded as soon as possible by the more comprehen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Business Expansion Urged To Make Jobs for Veterans

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston business was called upon to plan postwar expansion which would provide jobs for the thousands of veterans coming home after the war by Major Leonard H. Russell, chief of the Veterans Personnel Division of the State Selective Service office, speaking at a meeting of Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and U. S. O. workers in Boston last night

Return of the more than 10,000,000 servicemen to civilian life and their job replacement is the responsibility of Selective Service said Major Russell. Businessmen and industrialists of the nation can make a very substantial contribution by providing new job opportunities both for these veterans and those who are displaced as qualified veterans take over the jobs they left for the armer services, he added.

Servicemen and women who qualify for their old jobs will receive them, said Major Russell, who outlined the process by which the qualified veteran's rights to his job will be protected even if the facilities of the United States Department of Justice must be used.

Ways of Helping

Ways in which Federal and State veterans agencies and the American Red Cross are functioning to help the veteran get adjusted to civilian life, were explained by W. Rea Long, Chairman of the Massachusetts Veterans Rehabilitation and re-employment Committee; C. Wilson Anderson, Director of the Home Service Department of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Major Russell.

Establishment of the local veterans information centers in the towns and cities of Massachusetts was pointed out by Mr. Long as a step in the right direction to keep veterans from getting the "run around."

"Purpose of these centers," said Mr. Long, "is humanitarian, to help the discharged servicemen with authentic information. It is vitally important that only the right information is given out, otherwise the purpose is void."

After the last war, Mr. Long explained, the War Agencies set up by the Federal Government collapsed so that the veterans of World War I were not given the help needed to bring them into civilian life easily. Therefore, the local centers are established under the local town or city governments, said Mr. Long, which are by their nature permanent and guarantee the continuance of the interest in veterans when the war is over and they need help most.

Ready to Aid

Discharged servicemen coming to the Red Cross for help find the home service divison ready to give assistance in four definite ways, said Mr. Anderson.

In the first place the veterans are "stuffed with information regarding their rights and duties" at the separation centers, said Mr. Anderson. Our first job, he added, is to help him apply all this information to his individual needs.

Next in importance is the aid the Red Cross gives in helping the veteran file his claims for pension, rehabilitation or medical treatment, said Mr. Anderson. Then comes the financial assistance that can be given by the Red Cross to disabled veterans who have filed claims and are awaiting adjudication by the Veterans' Administration.

Fourth and final activity explained by Mr. Anderson was the consultation and guidance given to the veterans through the counselling department of the home service division. Problems of all sorts are brought up for decision and the experienced workers are able to give intelligent advice or referral information to bring assistance to the veteran or his family.

Provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights are not generally understood by veterans or the public, with most of the confusion being centered in the so-called "loan" benefits. Mr. Long analyzed the bill generally and specifically emphasized that there is no actual loan ever made by the G. I. Bill authority. Actually the "loan" provision is only a guarantee of 50 per cent of the loan and not in excess of $2,000, Mr. Long explained.

Maine Governor Urges 'Spend Now'

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 19 (AP)—Declaring that the "time for converting productive industries to a peace-time basis might arrive before January," Gov. Sumner Sewall yesterday called for a substantial appropriation for expansion of state institutions.

The Governor proposed, at the opening of a special legislative session, that $635,000 from Maine's $1,000,000 postwar fund be used for the expansion of the Pownal State School for Feeble-minded and $435,000 from the fund be ear-marked for construction of fish hatcheries.

The proposed projects, Governor Sewall said, "would create jobs and opportunities for returning veterans and for others who may need them."

Governor Sewall said that "according to present indications it would seem that this will be the year when the greatest number of our veterans will be returning, as well as the first big recreational postwar year for Maine."

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Outside Crews Help in N. E. Line Repairs

Public utility emergency crews, recruited from all over New England and from as far distant as Pennsylvania and New York State, were up at dawn today, taking advantage of every bit of daylight as they continued repair work on power and telephone lines.

Lack of lights has not made night work feasible. But, as quickly as fallen trees have been removed and broken poles restored, these trained workers have repaired main transmission lines, turned to the substations, and finally to industries, stores, and homes. Special attention has been given to those places where food supplies were stored.

In this connection, emergency shipments of ice were en route to the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket to save perishable food.

In the New Bedford area, 150 extra men, working for the New Bedford Power and Light Company, are being housed in the barracks at Fort Rodman. Transmission lines there are all intact, and mill power, which was quite extensive, has been completely restored. Main lines are repaired, and those on side streets are being hooked up as rapidly as possible.

Community Reports

In the Cape area, the Cape and Vineyard Power Company reported today that its transmission system was back to normal between the Canal and Wellfleet. This is the system which supplies the substations.

Monument Beach was 90 per cent restored; Sagamore Village was all supplied; Camp Edwards facilities were restored last Friday; in Falmouth the main street had power and light as well as some side streets; in Cotuit, the main street had lights; the same was true in Osterville.

The greater part of the main street and some side streets were again with power in Hyannis; some circuits were on in Sandwich; part of the main street and the freezer plant had power in Barnstable; only a small section of West Yarmouth had been restored; the main street and the greater portion of the side streets had power in Chatham; and in Orleans the main street and some side streets had power today.

Officials of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported that about 23,000 of the 75,000 telephone lines cut off by the hurricane were still out of order. More than 8,000 were restored to service yesterday. Bulk of those still out of order, the Company said, are located in Rhode Island, southeastern Massachusetts, and on Cape Cod.

Red Cross Aid Offered

Meantime, State agencies continued to extend aid to stricken communities and the Red Cross announced its willingness to assist householders to restore homes, farm buildings and farm stock.

In the latter case, the American Red Star Animal Relief, the counterpart of the Red Cross in so far as animals are concerned, stands ready to serve in such emergencies. Citizens are urged to report cases that need the services to the animal relief and humane societies in their districts. This includes aid for family pets as well as housing and feeding of livestock.

Rehabilitation in Barnstable County was discussed at a meeting in Hyannis today attended by selectmen from all towns in that area, and addressed by Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works. The Commissioner and several of his engineers toured the Cape last night inspecting highway damage.

Meanwhile, it was announced that owners of summer cottages, now exempt under the rent regulations of the Office of Price Administration, who make emergency rentals to persons affected by the hurricane, may do so without apprehension that the Rent Regulation will affect a change in their status.

"Exemption for resort housing is limited to the period ending Sept .30," said Eldon C. Shoup, Regional OPA Administrator, today. "In this emergency, however," he added, "the whole policy of the OPA is to assist in the finding of a solution of the problems presented; therefore, rental of summer properties during this period of emergency will not be construed as changing the landlord's practice.

Call to Name Eland Brings Ready Response

Proposed names for the eland or African elk that is to be presented to the children of Boston for the Franklin Park Zoo by Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine are virtually pouring in to the committee as the end of the contest approaches.

Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Chairman of the Shrine Circus Committee, announced today that the contest for a name for the animal among the school children closes Friday, Sept. 22. The results of the contest, for which the Shrine is offering a $50 War Bond and scores of other prizes, are to be announced at the performance of the circus in Boston Garden Tuesday night, Sept. 26. The circus, under auspices of the Shrine, is to open next Sunday, Sept. 24, for an eight-day stay.

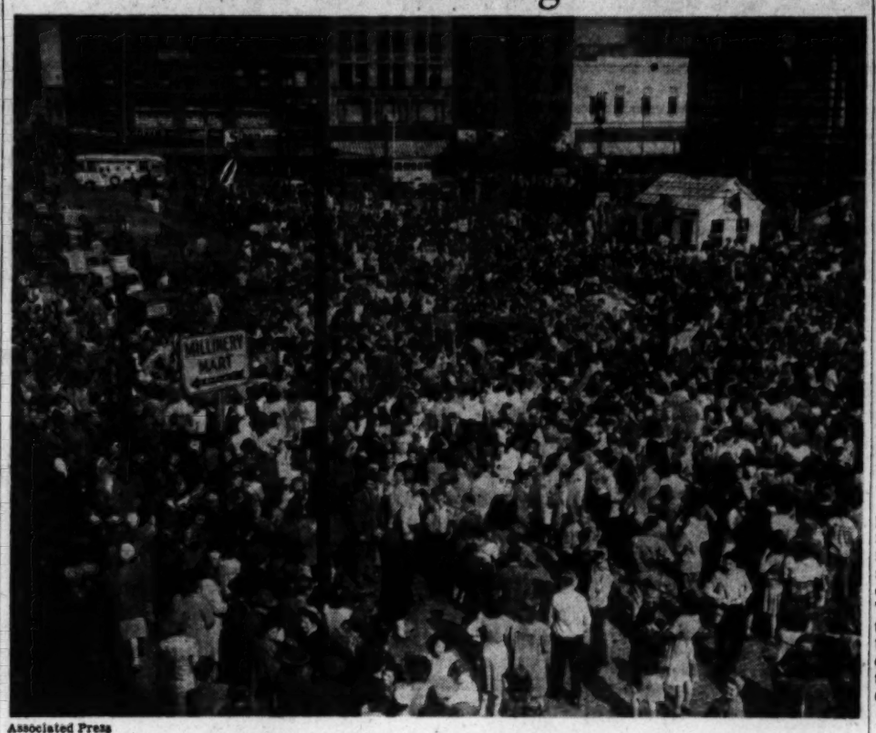
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Worcester Students Stage 'Walkout'



Associated Press

High School Youths 'Picket' Mayor

More than 4,000 Worcester High School students jammed Main Street at City Hall yesterday following a parade through downtown streets after a mass walkout from four city high schools. The walkout was in protest against an additional hour to the school sessions.

Worcester Striking Students Say Long Hours Bar War Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19—Worcester's high school "strike" is apparently the result of the conflict between the necessity for longer hours and the "after hours" work movement.

In an interview today Mayor William A. Bennett said that the longer school day ordered by the School Committee apparently interferes with the schedules of high school boys and girls who have contracted to work after school hours.

Superintendent of Schools Thomas F. Power declared that the attendance situation is now much improved. In one Worcester high school, he said, attendance was nearly normal after allowing for a number out because of the Jewish holiday. All of the schools reported increased attendance following the mass meeting in Elm Park.

The principals of each of the four city high schools are scheduled to go on the radio at 6:30 p. m. over Station WTAG, Mr. Power said, to explain their side of the controversy.

One of the ring leaders of the high school children, and not one of those taken into custody by the police, has disclosed, Mr. Power related, that dissension over cafeteria conditions was fomented by older outside boys who no longer attend school. Some of these older boys have police records, Mr. Power added.

Part of the rioting, Mr. Power said, was due to a feeling among the high school youth that they should be spared home work on account of the lengthened school day.

Worcester schools now hold sessions from 8:15 a. m., to 2 p. m., instead of ending at 1 p. m. as formerly. According to Mr. Power the hours were lengthened in order to maintain college-entrance requirements and to permit proper training. In answer to protests made by students regarding unsatisfactory eating conditions, Mr. Power said that they were allowed ample time for luncheon.

Mayor Bennett also pointed out that part of the dissension may have been because parochial schools in Worcester maintain the earlier schedules which the public schools formerly had. This factor may have caused competition at places of employment, he indicated.

The Mayor declared that the situation today was under control. Some 4,000 children paraded again through the city streets in protest over longer hours, but police had the youngsters pretty well in hand, he added. At the time of the interview the Mayor said that the children had gathered in a mass meeting at Elm Park.

While he indicated that the strike movement undoubtedly has the support of some parents and merchants, and that the children had a right to air their grievances, the Mayor, nevertheless, declared the high school students had no right to impede traffic in the city.

While he would not venture to predict the action of the School Committee, a separate political entity, the Mayor hazarded the opinion that an adjustment might be made later when the situation has quieted. "We don't want the children to get the idea that they are running the School Committee," he said.

Tax Plea Case Before State's Highest Court

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—An effort to establish definitely the right of citizens to inspect the records of Massachusetts tax collectors was brought before the Full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today by the petition of a North Adams newspaper editor.

The court received briefs and heard arguments in the case of James A. Hardman, Jr., managing editor of the North Adams Transcript, who has sought an order requiring Percy F. Kittredge, North Adams City Treasurer and Tax Collector, to permit inspection of Mr. Kittredge's records. Mr. Hardman appealed to the High Court from a Superior Court judgment which refused him the Writ of Mandamus he had sought.

The case is the first on record in which a Massachusetts newspaperman, stating that he was acting on behalf of citizens throughout the State, has challenged the right of tax collectors to refuse to open their records to public inspection.

The suit also is the first legal action brought to determine, according to the petitioner, whether an 1887 statute relating to tax collectors nullifies in part the general right of citizens to establish their own public records.

Mr. Kittredge, as tax collector, contended in his brief that under the 1887 statute, a mandatory provision, requiring collectors to show their records to certain other public officials under threat of criminal prosecution, means that the collectors are not required to show these records to anyone else.

Mr. Hardman based his case on the broad ground that no Massachusetts law could be found under which citizens could be denied access to public records which are their own property and which the Legislature, in its general law relating to all publiic records, has declared to be open to public inspection.

In his brief, Mr. Hardman stated that his appeal was based on the contention that the rulings of the Superior Court—which in effect found that while there was no law prohibiting the tax collector from showing his records to any citizen, he could not be compelled to—resolved nothing and threw the issue back into a "legal vacuum."

The petitioner, stating that he "comes before the court as a citizen, seeking to establish the unquestioned right of all citizens to see these books," said, as a newspaperman, that "all newspapers by the very nature of the public support which alone makes it possible for them to exist, have a public duty to discharge; a duty which the public itself expects them to fulfill, not in their own interest, but in the interest of all citizens who rely upon them for all of the public information without which they cannot intelligently conduct their own affairs."

Service Restored on Bus Lines; Pending Strike Is Called Off

Continued from Page 1

of this insurance back to June 2, 1943, when the new bonus payment is to start.

Instead of digging up what each employee paid in group insurance the past 17 months, the company and the union agreed on a set amount to cover all employees. This back payment does not need approval by the National War Labor Board, but has to be approved by the Regional Board, and this is the only issue outstanding.

The insurance payment will approximate the amount which the bus drivers did not get in the bonus award approved last week by the National War Labor Board. Thus by this three cents an hour award, plus the insurance, the bus drivers expect to get the five cents an hour which they originally sought.

Yesterday the union and company representatives called on Chairman Wallen of the regional WLB to ask what could be done without requiring approval of the National War Labor Board.

Details of a plan were left over by last night's conference for today's meeting of the parties. Chairman Wallen has to get the approval of his own region board, but this is anticipated.

The dispute grew out of the bonus problem. This spring the employees of the Boston Elevated obtained approval of a five-cent bonus from the NWLB. The Eastern Massachusetts union and company then jointly asked approval of a bonus which the board had given a transit company in Washington, D. C., presenting identical provisions. The New England WLB approved. This plan called for a bonus of a little over five cents an hour for a 48-hour week, retroactive to June of last year.

However, the Eastern Massachusetts bonus got stalled in Washington, the men took a strike vote in an effort to obtain action, and the day before the strike vote last week, Washington gave a bonus of around three cents an hour instead of five.

Meantime, many of the bus drivers had figured their expenditures in prospect of the five-cent bonus. Some had already spent the money which retroactively meant about $150 per employee. Further, the historic differential between wages on the Boston Elevated was increased over its normal.

City Club Seeks Reopening Votes

Boston City Club officials need 150 additional member votes favoring the reopening of the full club facilities before a special meeting will convene tonight at 7:30, according to an appeal issued by John O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell is conducting a last minute telephone campaign to garner the necessary 847 favorable votes.

He says that among those already recorded in favor of reopening the cafeteria and dining facilities and other activities of the club are Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

He believes a number of "aye" votes are outstanding because of confusion with a previous vote on another question, because of accumulated vacation mail, or because of the impression that probably enough other members had voted already.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Sept. 19

Dances With Orchestras. Hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club. Barker's—Biddies Club. Tobias—North Station Club. Everett, Kope's—Esplanade Club, "on the river" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Formal. Bartholomew—Ruggles Street Club. Crossen's—Y. M. C. A.

Night Club Night, J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Floor Show. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketching.

Dance Instruction. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Informal Party, Charlestown "Y," 8 p. m. (Enlisted Men) Social.

Language Instructions, Y. M. C. Union, French Lessons, 8 p. m. Russian Lessons, 9 p. m.

Square Dancing, Refreshments, Hostesses—Temple Place Club. No Charge. 7:30 p. m. Swim 25c.

Officers' Dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Officers' Wives Club, 140 Clarendon Street. Tea 3:30 p. m.

Dance, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:30 p. m. Ken Reeves Music. Refreshments. Hostesses. Cadets and Enlisted Men invited.

Baseball, Boston Braves vs. St. Louis Cardinals (tomorrow) at National League Ball Park, Commonwealth Avenue, at 3 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight with an occasional sprinkle ending by Wednesday morning and becoming partly cloudy. No important temperature changes tonight with the lowest about 55 degrees. Somewhat warmer on Wednesday. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair in the north portion, cloudy in the south portion with widespread fog again tonight especially along the coast. Wednesday fair. No important temperature changes.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Some cloudiness tonight and occasional very light rain in the southernmost portion. Wednesday fair, no important temerature changes.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight with occasional very light rain becoming partly cloudy Wednesday forenoon. Considerable fog near the coast again tonight and early Wednesday. Somewhat warmer Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:36 a. m.; height [illegible]
Wednesday, 1:51 p. m.; height [illegible]

Savings Banks Ready For New-Homes Drive

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 19—Mutual savings banks of Massachusetts today stand ready for an anticipated revival in home-building with their vaults filled to an all-time high level of $2,500,000,000 in savings, Charles J. Bateman, Jr., President of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, told a banking conference at the New Ocean House today.

Pointing to the possible dangers of postwar inflation, Mr. Bateman held that the revival of the home-building industry could be considered one of the most important postwar processes of "orderly buying" designed to discourage the wanton, wasteful spending of accumulative, wartime savings.

The speaker addressed an appeal for freedom from Government restrictions upon the banking structure to the opening-day session of the Savings Banks Association's 27th annual convention. The conference will continue through tomorrow afternoon, attaining its highest attendance level of some 1,200 bankers tonight at the Trustees Dinner addressed by Governor Saltonstall.

Expansion of Activities

Looking toward the future expansion of savings bank activities, the Association President declared that if the banks are to maintain their position as the leading mortgage-loaning agencies of the Commonwealth, they must be freed "from restrictive laws which prevent the banks from meeting changed conditions."

What the savings banks hope to do with legislative permission, according to Mr. Bateman, is to have the right to loan up to 80 per cent of the value of a house, instead of the current 70 per cent limit. They also seek to go into the personal loan business, not for competitive purposes, but to round out banking services to their own clientele, he said.

Of even greater importance to the expansion of private enterprise and the use of local capital for local, community development, Mr. Bateman pointed out that savings banks were showing increasing interest in the prospects of meeting all the State's housing needs, even to those now falling under the general Government category of slum clearance.

Out of the convention Mr. Bateman expected there will come a better understanding of the right conditions under which savings banks might share directly in the field of housing for the masses after the war.

Home Loans to Veterans

Mr. Bateman pointed out that during the war, banks had invested practically all of their new deposits in Government bonds, and that in the postwar era "the banks must necessarily seek new avenues of investment to increase their earning power."

"One of the first demands that will be made upon us," he said, "will be home loans to veterans under the 'G. I. Bill of Rights.' Until the Government issues its rules and regulations no bank can make such loans, but action has been taken to allow our savings banks to act when the rules have been promulgated. We shall be ready with millions of dollars to help the returning veterans purchase homes they have fought to preserve."

Stressing the importance of sound management of the banking structure, F. Earl Wallace, State Bank Commissioner, declared that "bankers must be ready to meet the demands of their communities quickly." He intimated also, that changes in the laws must come to enable banks to meet the challenge of the future.

Higher Wages Are Advocated For Boston Police and Firemen

Continued from Page 1

must appear in court outside work hours to testify.

Those persons favoring police increases point out that ever since the Boston police strike, Boston police have had no means of forcing consideration of wage increases or better working hours. They are barred from unionization for purpose of collective bargaining, while firemen have been permitted to organize with an A. F. or L. union.

With Boston in financial difficulties because of the high tax rate and the absence of a decrease of overall city expenses during the high revenue war years, Boston police have been at a disadvantage in seeking wages commensurate with the important services they render to the city.

Policemen, under the law, are not permitted to do any work outside hours, while teachers, on the other hand, often are able to undertake remunerative work during their long summer vacations.

A quick sampling of salaries in three communities in the Boston area, though not by any means entirely representative, shows the present maximum salaries of police in Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline to be higher than that of the Boston partolman.

In Brookline a patrolman receives a fixed salary of $2,200 plus about $350 a year in wartime bonuses. In Cambridge, a patrolman begins at $1,982 and in three years reecives a maximum of $2,390. At the present time he is also receiving a $100 bonus for higher living costs. The Boston patrolman received a $200 salary increase about a year ago which was intended to take care of higher wartime living expenses. The increase is included permanently in his $2,300 maximum salary.

Somerville patrolmen enter the service at $1,949 per year and within three years receive a maximum of $2,409.

According to the 1944 Municipal Yearbook of the International City Managers Association, more than half the cities in the 500,000 or more population class pay higher salaries to their patrolmen than Boston. A representative selection of cities in this class lists patrolmen's salaries, with the beginning and maximum salaries as follows: Baltimore, $1,820-$2,080; Buffalo, $2,092-$2,386; Cleveland, $2,046-$2,675; Milwaukee, $2,167-$2,527; Pittsburgh, $1,902-$2,595; St. Louis, $1,860-$2,160; San Francisco, $2,400-$2,700; New York, $1,660-$3,000, a 1942 figure.

Federal Personnel Council to Convene

Personnel problems in Federal agencies, with particular emphasis on veterans' placement and possible reduction of Federal personnel, will be discussed at a three-day conference of the Federal Personnel Council of Boston at Hotel Kenmore, today, tomorrow and Thursday.

The Council is comprised of representatives from all Government agencies in the Metropolitan area, and provides a means for improvement of personnel administration in the Federal agencies.

Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, ranking majority member of the House Civil Service Committee, will be the chief speaker at the dinner tonight.

LISTINGS
IN THE NEW
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

THE new telephone directory is about to close. Customers who wish to make changes in their present listings, or who wish additional listings, should notify their local Telephone Business Office now.

Owing to uncertainty under wartime conditions as to available facilities, the Telephone Company regrets that it will be impossible to include applicants' names in the new directory before their telephones are in service. As telephones are installed, however, their numbers will become available immediately, as usual, through Information Operators.

Telephones for applicants whose names are on our waiting lists are being installed as rapidly as conditions permit.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

War Tidings Told to Legion By U.S. Chiefs

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP) — American Legionnaires went into the second session of their annual convention today pondering tidings from high ranking war leaders of blows to be delivered against the nation's enemies.

From Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, they heard that the conquest of the Philippines would be the job of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's southwest Pacific forces, with the navy supporting and protecting the campaign.

From Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, they heard that the aerial arm had been built up to carry air warfare "into the very heart of Germany and Japan," and that the Army long had been planning an "all-out" punch at the Japanese.

Both addressed Legion members last night—General Arnold in person and Admiral Nimitz by radio—after Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army's Chief of Staff, had disclosed that 60 American divisions had reached the fighting fronts and that eight more would sail this month.

Crucial Stage Reached

General Marshall asserted "we have reached a crucial stage of the war" and that "the size and fury of the attacks must constantly increase; the pressure on the enemy must not be eased for a single moment until his last squad is battered into a state of helplessness."

He said the ability to replace battle casualties and matériel within 24 hours had been a "conspicuous factor" in recent successes and added that at home "we must let nothing divert our efforts." He paid tribute to success of the British-American unity of command and co-ordination with Russian and Chinese forces and said:

"Let's finish this terrible business as a great team, the greatest the world has ever known and then resolve the conflicting peacetime interests of our countries with something of the orderly procedure which has enabled us to compose our military differences in the much more difficult business of conducting a global war."

Isolation of Japanese

Admiral Nimitz, discussing the general drive westward in the Pacific, said completion of the seizure of Palau would isolate the Japanese in the Carolines, render their Truk base "next to useless" and put the Yanks in position to strangle communications between Japan proper and Japan's conquered territories in New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

"Finally," he added, "when Palau falls, a formidable obstacle to our eventual return to the Philippines is swept away, and we will have a base from which to cover and support MacArthur's Philippine campaign."

General Arnold stated maintenance of the air forces in top fighting form is essential to our future safety and termed universal military training a necessary national policy.

He also submitted that "we must have air bases under our control—spread far out beyond our shores where they are needed."

General Arnold received the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.

Medal for Henry Ford

The Legion's Distinguished Service Medal also was presented today to Henry Ford, the motor magnate, by Past National Commander John R. Quinn of California who paid tribute to Ford's years of efforts in behalf of veterans' rehabilitation and employment of disabled veterans.

Mr. Ford was not here but the award was received for him by his grandson, Henry Ford 2d, a World War 2 Legionniare.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, said unity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere "is essential to the security of our country in time of war, and to its prosperity in time of peace."

Message From Hull

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a message to the Legion called for "unity at home in support of effective policies of international co-operation" to prevent future warfare.

Mr. Hull asserted that the veterans could perform a service second only to that they rendered in World War I by "mobilizing American public opinion" in support of a united effort to prevent breaches of the peace in the period ahead.

"It is my deepest conviction," the Secretary said, "that unity at home in support of effective policies of international co-operation is indispensable if our nation is to play its essential part in the development of unity among nations which alone gives promise of an era of peace and well-being."

Ready for Berlin March

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, told the delegates today that "victory in Europe would seem to be within our grasp in the not too distant future," and that "this time the American doughboys will march down the streets of Berlin." He asserted, in a prepared address, the returning warriors must have "full employment."

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, reported his agency was working with the War Production Board "in the hope that following the collapse of Germany the green light may be turned on for an immediate start toward a fully adequate housing supply for returning veterans, military families, and all American families in need of housing." He estimated, in a prepared address, that 1,400,000 married men now in the armed service would need houses upon their return to civil life.

Address by Green

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, asserted before the convention today that wartime strikes "have been very few and far between."

In an address prepared for delivery Mr. Green said "certainly there have been strikes but . . . they have not materially affected the war program. Furthermore, in so far as American Federation of Labor unions are concerned, they have been local, unofficial and of brief duration."

As victory approaches, Mr. Green said, "organized labor is becoming increasingly concerned over the necessity of developing a nation-wide postwar program which will provide jobs for all and offer full economic opportunities for the millions of servicemen who will return to civilian life."

Adopting the report of its committee on education of orphans of veterans, the Legion recommended that 11 states which do not have legislation in behalf of such orphans be urged to adopt such measures and that existing laws be amended to apply to orphans of World War II veterans.

Legion-Backed Laws

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Fifty-six American Legion-sponsored resolutions have been enacted into law by the 78th Congress, Mrs. Willie C. Reed, Vinita, Okla., Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Legion's Auxiliary, said today.

Mrs. Lee W. Hutton of Excelsior, Minn., Chairman of the Auxiliary's Child Welfare Committee, reported that her group had helped 355,749 children at a cost of $1,633,528 from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. In addition, she said, an additional $10,000 from Auxiliary national resources had been used by the Legion's child welfare division.

A major project of her Committee, Mrs. Hutton said, is the location of and aid to needy children of World War II veterans.

Wall Street Wall Gone

The last part of the wall in Wall Street, New York city, was removed in 1699.

It's an Old Story



Wide World

Veteran 'Skipper' Examines License

Capt. Henry Harper Chambliss of Montclair, N. J., who at 78 says he is the oldest licensed shipmaster of the War Shipping Administration, is shown reading the license he has carried through World War I and the present war.

U. S.-State Aid Sought in Plan By La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Declaring that the country would benefit as a whole from this city's proposed $990,000,000 public-works program, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia holds that federal and state assistance to the tune of about half this amount is not only highly desirable, but "completely justified."

The Mayor stressed this proposition in his 1945 capital budget message to the City Planning Commission, asserting that the 250,000 jobs the program would establish here would mean work for 1,000,000 men and women outside the city, manufacturing and shipping the materials to New York.

His message supplemented his radiocast Sept. 17 in which he outlined a public-works program for 1945 involving expenditures of $400,000,000 and the same percentage of federal aid. Some of the maintenance and repair projects in the program could get under way by the first of the year, while others could be started by March 15, he said.

Referring to the city's entire program, the Mayor said its public facilities included many items that were not purely local in character, among them express highways for local traffic which would be essential parts of a complete New England federal highway system.

Another phase of the program calls for the erection of sewage-disposal plants under a tristate sanitation agreement which would not only clear the waters of pollution off the shores of Westchester and Nassau counties, but parts of the Connecticut and New Jersey shoreline as well.

The Mayor held, too, that the rehabilitation and expansion of the water-front terminal facilities and the construction of Idlewild Airport would be of definite benefit to areas much larger than the city itself.

The scope and broad influence of these projects, he maintained, made financial assistance from both the State and Federal Governments not only completely justified,

Although the over-all expenditure looks big, the Mayor said that the projects were not an extravagant list of public improvements, noting that in normal times the city spent about $100,000,000 annually in capital improvements.

Head Air Hostess



Miss Marguerite Kellerman

Better known as "Peggy," she is new Chief Hostess of Continental Air Lines after about 160,000 airline miles as hostess and succeeds Miss Mildred "Tommy" Heck, who goes to work for her Master's Degree at Columoia.

G. I. Bill of Rights Advantages Entice Men Over 30 to Enlist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Attracted by the benefits and advantages offered by the G. I. Bill of Rights, many men here over 30 who have draft deferment are enlisting for military service, according to Col. Arthur V. McDermott, City Director of Selective Service.

Colonel McDermott said some deferred men, believing the end of hostilities in Europe to be close, with reduced peacetime production likely to follow, appear to reason that the likelihood of their being sent overseas for combat duty has greatly diminished and that it might be well to volunteer now rather than face early loss of their civilian jobs.

Any man having occupational deferment because of employment in a war industry or some other essential work can volunteer through his local draft board, and if he passes the physical examination, he can be accepted by the armed forces.

Colonel McDermott disclosed that 6 per cent of all New Yorkers inducted during June and 5.5 per cent of those inducted in July were more than 30 years old, and that 87 per cent of these were volunteers. In August, 5 per cent were over 30, and 80 per cent of these were volunteers.

Many of these men, Colonel McDermott said, were skilled workers in war plants, and many others were civil-service employees who also had been granted occupational deferment for two or three years.

Charcoal Urged As Tractor Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Utilization of wood for generating producer-gas for tractors is discouraged in the Soviet Union in a report prepared by an agricultural expert, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

The report states that the use of wood is too much of a drain on timber stands even in a country having vast forest resources, as a tractor will consume annually the wood cut from about two and one half acres. Charcoal is recommended for its high thermal content, lack of resinous substance, and the fact that it is easy to handle.

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With Vitamin D I'm in the pink— The Children's Milk is fun to drink!



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Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds



Hair Glamour . . . Short Cut to Romance

Select Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo for the all-important shampoo. No alcohol, no free alkali! Just rich olive oil combined with the right amount of coconut and castor oils to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

Creamy lather washes away dullness, grime, and grit so fast! No after-rinse is needed! Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo—at your favorite drug department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 35 cents



LACO Genuine Castile SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. · BALTIMORE, MD.

AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

SERVICE MEN and SERVICE WOMEN (including those recently discharged)

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Los Angeles, Calif., 540 West Sixth Street
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Pasadena, Calif., 403 Citizens Bank Building, Colorado and Marengo Avenues
San Diego, Calif., 218 Crystal Palace Building
San Francisco, Calif., 1151 Market Street
Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 East Pikes Peak Avenue
Miami, Fla., 1777 Biscayne Boulevard
Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
Columbus, Ga., 9½ East 11th Street
Camp Atterbury, Ind., Christian Science Building
Fort Meade, Md., Annapolis Road, Odenton
Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Shelby, Miss., Rural Route No. 6, Hattiesburg
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Christian Science Cottage, Stelton
New York City, 537 Fifth Avenue
Mineral Wells, Texas, Baker Hotel
San Antonio, Texas, 415 Fifth Street
Fort Lewis, Wash.

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Central Park West at 61st St.

THE ROAD AHEAD . . .

I've hugged my belly to the ground while regiments of big guns stood up hub to hub and split the night with flame . . .

I've felt the earth quake under a tidal wave of tanks that rolled out of our lines and engulfed the enemy and smothered him and beat him down into the ground . . .

I've seen the sky blacked out by a thousand bombers' wings . . . and heard it cracked wide open by the thunder of their bombs . . .

And yet . . . through the ruins of war, I've seen the road ahead.

Out here I've seen the power of America at war, the might of free-born men who work and fight to keep their freedom. And I believe this power to destroy can be the power to create.

And looking down the victory road I see a new America . . .

I see new cities rising up . . . new farms . . . new roads, new homes, new schools . . . new factories that will plan and build for peace the way they planned and built for war.

I see a place for me, and for the kids I'll have someday . . . a place for every man . . . a future to look forward to . . . a job to do . . .

I see a chance to live and grow in a stronger America . . .

After we've won the war . . .

While we're winning the peace!

. . .

Here at Nash-Kelvinator, when our war job is done, it will be our obligation to convert all the new strength, all the new power to produce, all the new ability and skill and knowledge that have come to us so quickly under the driving necessity of war, to production for peace.

That means more automobiles than we have ever built before . . . automobiles even finer than the great Nash cars that are today proving their outstanding quality and economy. It means an even greater Kelvinator refrigerator than we produced before . . . finer home freezers and electric water heaters and electric ranges than have ever served in any household.

This will be our part in the building of a greater, happier nation. For we believe all of us owe to those who have fought and worked to preserve it . . . a strong, a vital, a growing America where all men and women will have the freedom and the opportunity to make their dreams come true.

The Army-Navy "E" awarded to Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Propeller Division.

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NASH KELVINATOR

New Raphaelson Play Opening Here Tonight—Speech, on Stage and Screen

'The Perfect Marriage' Premiere for Plymouth

Samson Raphaelson's new play, "The Perfect Marriage," will make its debut tonight at the Plymouth Theater, beginning a fortnight's engagement. Miriam Hopkins and Victor Jory are starred in the cast which Cheryl Crawford has assembled, and Martha Sleeper is featured. Among the other players are Joyce Van Patten, who was seen here as the little girl in "Tomorrow the World," Helen Flint, and James Todd. The setting is by Oliver Smith, who prepared the backgrounds for "Rosalinda," and Miss Hopkins's costumes were designed by Valentina.

A Boston debut is not a new experience for Mr. Raphaelson. His last previous comedy, "Skylark," it may be remembered, was tried out here in March, 1939, with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal role. That play ran for some two years in New York and on the road.

Miss Hopkins has been here more recently, in the less fortunate "Battle of Angels," which the Theater Guild opened in Boston during the 1940 Christmas holidays but never took into New York.

Victor Jory will be making his first stage appearance in Boston, so far as the records of the Shaw Theater Collection at Harvard reveal. His first Broadway appearance was in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls" last season with Elisabeth Bergner. Before going to Hollywood he had acted in stock with such players as Fredric March and Melvyn Douglas.

★ ★ ★

The autumn season of the Tributary Theater of Boston starts at New England Mutual Hall Sept. 27-30 with Emmet Lavery's "Murder in a Nunnery." The second play, Nov. 1-4, will be Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"; and the third, Sean O'Casey's "Purple Dust," the latter an American premiere.

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Helen Hayes will appear for 11 performances at the City Center, New York, in "Harriet," her last season's New York success, before starting on a tour of the country in Hartford on Oct. 6, with Boston and the Colonial Theater as her next stop on Oct. 9. The final performance of the tour will be given in Seattle, Wash., on June 9.

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Joseph Calleia is returning to New York from Hollywood to direct the production of "Sophie Halenczik, American," adapted by George Ross and Rose C. Feld from the latter's stories in the New Yorker. Katina Paxinou, the Greek actress, who was widely acclaimed for her screen performance in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," will head the cast.

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"Rhapsody," operetta by Fritz Kreisler, is announced for presentation at the New Century Theater, New York, Oct. 30. Leading roles will be sung by Annamary Dickey, John Gurney, John Hamill, and Gloria Story.

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Frank Libuse, who was in the "Sons o' Fun" company for three years, has been signed for the new Olsen and Johnson "Laffing Room Only!"

New Musical, Nov. 20

Dave Wolper's next production, the musical comedy, "Glad to See You," is scheduled to come to Boston on Nov. 20 after a preliminary fortnight in Philadelphia starting Nov. 6. Lupe Velez, Eddie Davis, and Jane Withers will be starred.

Tripolitan War Reflected in Art

At the shop of Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street, several interesting items are to be seen. While Mr. Childs specializes in early American pictures he is frequently attracted by works by European artists. They may be celebrated names; they may be little known or unknown. In any event they are novel, or entertaining, or informing displays.

The most interesting current exhibit is a portrayal of the American fleet at Tripoli. This was painted by an Italian artist, M. F. Corné who came to Salem in 1799. An engagement of August, 1815, is vividly described in which the flagship, "Constitution," participates under Decatur, against the pirates of the Barbary Coast. Historically this is a very important picture and the clear description of Tripoli is as picturesque as it is informing.

There is a charming little landscape idyl by Alvan Fisher who is classified with the Hudson River School. Few of us today know his name, although he sold nearly 1,000 paintings between 1826-1860. The Boston Athenaeum paid $350 for one of his landscapes in 1827; and in 1831 the Boston Transcript called him "the very first of American landscape painters." Fisher was one of the pioneers of American nature painting. With Doughty, Alexander, and Harding he made trips to the White Mountains to paint. Fisher worked with delicacy and poetry, and though the peculiar graces of his style fell out of fashion for more than half a century, there is a pronounced interest today in reviving these initiators of American landscape painting, not only for their historic importance but for their intrinsic gifts.

An English pastel drawn by a contemporary of Hoppner shows the peculiar aptitude of the British portraitist. The theme is mother and child and the handling is graceful and efficient. Even lesser lights could produce good eccentable likenesses, for all academically trained artists possessed the rudiments and current taste exercised its influence.

There are other pictures to be seen, ancestor portraits, bits of genre, ship pictures. D. A.



Vandamm

Martha Sleeper and Victor Jory
In "The Perfect Marriage," opening tonight at the Plymouth



Alfredo Valente

Jerome Robbins and Janet Reed
In "Fancy Free," which Ballet Theater will present for the first time in Boston Oct. 2 at the Opera House.

'Radio Chapel' Talk On Christian Science

The next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series will be broadcast on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Liberty."

Music, supplied by the "Radio Chapel" Quartet, will include the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "Saw Ye My Saviour?" No. 298; "Love One Another,—Word of Revelation," No. 179; "God Made All His Creatures Free," No. 83; and "God Comes, With Succor Speedy," No. 75.

This program will originate from Station KHJ, Los Angeles, California. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 p. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. The Robinson family in wartime Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—6:00 a. m.—London Calling Europe. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom. A talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—London Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.86 meg., 104.2 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; music.
4:30 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas; News.
7:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Danaan"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Voice as a Vital Element Of the Actor's Equipment

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Just before the close of the Theater Guild's presentation of "Othello" in New York this reporter attended a matinee to renew his pleasure in the revival, particularly Paul Robeson's acting in the title role.

Not having planned for a seat at a performance that had been sold out for a week, we found that we arrived too late even to find a place on the rail, so sat on a staircase, out of sight of the stage, to be sure, but where every sound could be heard. And there we stayed for an hour, enjoying, perhaps more fully than when we could see him, Robeson's word music. Never had we realized how much of his power resides in the sonorities of his speech and the beauty of his tones.

As we listened we thought of other memorable stage voices, of the organ tones of Forbes-Robertson of the captivating slides in Maude Adams' voice when she played Babbie in "The Little Minister," of Henry Miller's trumpet-like notes in scenes when he expressed indignation and aspiration in "The Great Divide," of Julia Marlowe's melting vocal charm in the part of Rosalind.

And listening, we could understand why great stage directors are noted for being good listeners. We understood, at last, how Belasco could keep one of his leading women rehearsing a single line for hours until she could say it as though she meant it, instead of uttering it without the impulse of thought that would have given the line the correct emphasis. Finally, almost at the point of exhaustion, so the story goes, she spoke the line so that it represented the thought and emotion that were its reason for being. According to legend, that actress was transformed in her art by that painful but needed experience.

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These things come back to memory as we sit in the theater and hear players pronounce lines on the screen by rote, with the emphasis as likely as not falling on the wrong word. On the day when these words were written we watched a screen play in which the leading man spoke many lines with emphasis on unimportant words. One instance will suffice: "It's all your fault," he said, with the stress on the word fault, when it would have been on the word your if he had ever thought of the meaning of the line.

The singular thing is that neither the director of the picture nor anybody else in authority, apparently, had listened to what the actor was saying. If this had been a single slip it could have been overlooked, but similarly misplaced emphasis occurred again and again during the actor's whole performance.

Granted that the director has to think of many things besides word emphasis during his work of recording a scene, he has an easy method of checking up when running off the "rushes" of the day's work in studio. He needs merely to shut his eyes and listen to the result of the day's filming. If he were to do that he would be able to correct the player's faulty reading during the next day's rehearsals, even if it was thought too expensive to retake the badly spoken scenes of the day before. There really would seem to be no excuse for faulty reading of lines all through a picture. Not if somebody in authority made it his business to listen as well as look.

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Stage, screen, and radio have many popular performers who understand this necessity of speaking words as though they originated in thought and emotion. The wonder is that the unthinking performances continue right along with the ones that are right. One can only wish that those who should consider this vital element in the illusion that a play or film seeks to establish would take the trouble to attend a performance of "Since You Went Away," even if they had no more time to spare than would be required to listen to Lionel Barrymore's delivery of the brief sermon that he speaks in the course of the picture, listening with closed eyes to the richness of meaning that can be expressed through words.

Or, better, attend a performance of "Dragon Seed," and listen to the commentary, also spoken by Mr. Barrymore, who is not seen in the picture. Here one may enjoy to the full the ripeness of thought and feeling that comes only from ripeness of experience. Here will be heard none of the mannered and hence meaningless inflections that spoil so many film commentaries.

Instances might be multiplied, but there should be no need of laboring the point. One need only be aware, like the personage in "Coriolanus," to realize that there could be many more occasions, than now, in the theater, to say:

Thank you for your voices: thank you.
Your most sweet voices.

Boston Grand Opera

The Boston Grand Opera Company will give four performances next week at the Boston Opera House: "Tosca," Friday evening, Sept. 29; "Traviata," Saturday evening, Sept. 30; "Rigoletto," Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1; "Carmen," Sunday evening, Oct. 1. Singers announced are Tokatyan, Corona, Martinelli, Pemberton, Sved, Djanel, and Martin. Thomas Philipp Martin will conduct.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Telegraphic reports:	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins'"; sketch	N. Y. Yankees-Detroit	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Clothing Greece"	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Telegraphic reports:	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	N. Y. Yankees-Detroit	Sports comments
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Back to School"
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Musical program	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	N. Y. Yankees-Detroit	"Victory Gardening"
4:45		"Western Rambler"	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Bobby Byrnes' Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'We Love and Learn'	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int.	Mass. Council Soviets	'Front Page Farrell'"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Democrat Nat Com	Newscast	"Ith Cross Man Hunt"	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Symphonic Gems	J Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Cote's Gree Club
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	American Melody	'Scramby Amby"	'Everything for the	'Confidentially Yours'	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	'Scramby Amby"	Boys" variety; guest	Wm Green, Pres AFofL	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	Salvation Army prog'm
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Theater: "Elisa-	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	George Hamilton's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	beth-E. Browning'	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	George Hamilton's Or.	Tax program
9:00	Geo. Burns; Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	"This Is My Best";	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	Words of War; Talk	American Forum of Air;	"Music Hour"
9:45	"Porgy and Bess"	Dance orchestra; Drama	S Welles; W Lippmann	"What Should Be Done	"Music Hour"
10:00	"Service to Front"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	With Germany?"	News service
10:15	"Service to Front"	"George Hicks Reports'	Bob Hope Variety Show	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"This Is France"
10:30	Rep Melvin J Maas	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Musical Roundup	"The Jazz Album"
10:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle; guests	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	NBC Parade of Stars:	"Sinfonietta";	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer"; drama	Music; News	Variety Show	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade, Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	'Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Easy Rhythms"	'Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	'Linda's First Love'
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	'Road of Life"; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Oil Martyn, news	Star Playhouse; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Carlson, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prgm.; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Dance Lineup	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason" sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America' sk	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Interview	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'	Cardinals baseball	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports comments
4:15	Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cardinals baseball	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory Gardening
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Cardinals baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Cab Calloway Or
5:15	Ilea"; E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'We Love and Learn'	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	'Inside MGM"; int	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Musical program	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	See Jas. Forrestal, talk	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Brown's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Salon Orchestra	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Front Line Headlines	Bill McCune's Orch.	Dance Time
8:00	Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Sunny Skylar Serenade'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	Gov. John W. Bricker	Carol Bruce; Harry Sos-	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Gov. John W. Bricker	nick; Henry Youngman	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Dancing in the Dark"
9:00	Frank Sinatra; J.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Cop-
9:15	Blondell, guest	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	land; Music for the
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Dance orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy stars in	Theater
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"World Without End"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Local sports
10:15	Don Giovanni	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	'The Adventures of Bull-	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Rob't	'The Symphonette,' with	starring Phil Harris	dog Drummond'; drama	Local sports
10:45	Armbruster's Orch	M. Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Senator Robert Wagner	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Frankie Carle's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Weather; Bump Hadley	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Bob Strong's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents' dr.	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Bob Strong's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	"The Buccaneer"	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Bathing Beauty." Esther Williams, Red Skelton. 1:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi." Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:17, 3:04, 5:51, 9:38. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:59.

Kenmore—"Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. 2:27, 6:04, 9:31. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, 1:47, 5:24, 9:03.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Roger Toughy, Gangster," Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40. "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Modern—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10:10. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Paramount—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 10:40 a. m., 1:41, 4:42, 7:34, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:23, 3:20, 6:30, 9:13.

Scollay—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Sensations of 1945," 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 7:50.

State—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10:05. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 12:55, 4:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan." "Easy Life." "Passing Parade." "Co-ed Sports." "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue." "Film Vodvil." "Desert Wonderland." "Girls, Girls, Girls," latest cartoons and other shorts.

Telenia—"This Man Dewey." "Iran." "Musical Movieland." "Colorado Rockies." "Bronte Sisters Biography." "Little Lulu." Digest of World News. Color Cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Once Upon a Time," Carey Grant, Janet Blair. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Double Indemnity," Edward G. Robinson, Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Sensations of 1943," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova.

Regent: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Vera Vague.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Secret Service," Charlie Chan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Song of Nevada," Roy Rogers. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. 2:30, 6:30, 10:10. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 2, 5:20, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner: "This is the Life," D. O'Connor, Susan Foster. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.

Cleveland Circle: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:40, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Leave It to the Irish," J. Dunn, W. McKay. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

University: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:35, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Frederic March. 2, 5:26, 9:12. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 4:18, 7:54.

Park: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Gamblers' Choice," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. "The Ghost Goes West." Continuous, 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, 2:30, 6:15. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

Mystic: "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. C. Nalsh. 2:12, 7, 9:49. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 3:48, 8:27.

Auditorium: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.

Maplewood: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 3:20, 9:20. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:52, 7:32.

Orpheum: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Dinah Shore. 2:15, 9. "Last Horseman," Russell Hayden. 2:15, 6.

Strand: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 3:11, 8:28. "Silent Partner," William Henry. 2:11, 7, 10:02.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "This is the Life," Donald O'Connor. "Candlelight in Algeria," Charles Boyer.

Fellsway: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Chip Off the Old Block."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Selected Shorts."

NATICK—Colonial: "Between Two World," Paul Henreid, John Garfield. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Four Feathers," John Clements.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Erroll.

Strand: "The Hour Before Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman.

Alhambra: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Don O'Connor.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Charlie Chan's Chinese Cat."

Strand: "Show Business," Eddie Canton, George Murphy. "The Monster Maker," A. Carroll Naish.

Capitol and Ball Square: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Seven Days Ashore," Brown and Carney.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:00, 7:34. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:32, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown.

Coolidge: "Four Jills in

Work at Alaskan Club Told by U. S. O. Worker

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

United Service Organizations
rkers in the capital of Alaska
y have cold feet but their hearts
warm and boys on leave from
Aleutians get a welcome sec-
d to none for friendliness at the
neau Club.

The reason for the cold feet,
cording to Miss Alida Matheson
Mt. Vernon, N. Y., assistant
rector of the Club, is the loca-
n of the Club building, which
in reality a converted ware-
use on the waterfront. The tide
es and falls beneath the can-
n and game room floor.

With oil stoves the sole source
heat, about the only time the
rkers get their toes warm is
en they dance.

"But we try to make up for it
being extra friendly," laughed
attractive young director, who
visiting her brother, L. Keith
theson of East Weymouth, for
ew days. She is on leave after
year in Juneau, and will start
k next week.

"Incidentally," she commented,
e get lots of Chicago boys up
re who have at one time been
tioned near Boston, and while
y place in the States would
k good to them after the Aleu-
ns, they always speak most en-
siastically of Boston. Appar-
ly they had many invitations
homes here and made good
ends."

When she applied for overseas
y after serving for a year at a
S. O. Club in Lebanon, Pa.,
ss Matheson had the choice of
ng to Dutch Guiana or Alaska.
knew she didn't want the
pics. Despite almost incessant
n (10 fair days in June and
o in July, for instance) she
es the Juneau climate and her
rk so well that she is looking
ward to another year's assign-
nt there. The temperature, she
discovered, rarely goes above
F. in the summer or below
F. in the winter.

Juneau being both a leave area
a transportation center the
b does a big business in tran-
nts. Its 26-bed domitory is prac-
ally always full according to
ss Matheson. For 40 cents a
ght the boys get clean sheets and
beds made up for them. They
preciate sheets almost as much
anything at the Club, she says,
though she'll never forget one
y who dropped in about mid-
ght one evening and watched
th delight as she tiptoed around
aking his bed. He crawled in
tween those clean sheets with
s boots on!

There are just two professional
ff workers at the Club, herself
d C. Z. Gordon, Jr., of Phila-
lphia. About 40 Juneau girls
ve as regular volunteers. Some
them have grown up there;
ers are teachers or Government
rkers.

"We are fortunate to be able to
fresh milk and ice cream," Miss
theson continued. "When the
ys come down from the Aleu-
ns where they have had only
wdered milk for a year or more,
ey usually start by drinking
out eight glasses. Then they'll have a milk shake, then some ice cream."

Miss Matheson's hours are elastic. Supposedly she works a split shift from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 1:30 a. m., but these hours do not include rehearsals for the radio programs she helps put on every week, nor the hours spent answering letters sent to the Club. Patience and a sense of humor are the most important qualifications for her job, she thinks.

On Tuesday nights the Club puts on a quiz program called Teacher's Pet over the local radio station and on Thursdays the dance music from its own servicemen's orchestra is radiocast. On Fridays a drama group called U. S. O. Commandos goes on the air in such ambitious productions as "Watch on the Rhine" or a mystery thriller.

Miss Matheson takes part in nearly every show, because acceptable women's voices are scarce; and hers also is the general responsibility for the Friday programs. With no training except the usual high school and college dramatics, she considers herself fortunate to have found Corp. Richard Peter of Canton, Ohio, to direct the Commandos. He has had both radio and stage experience.

Rehearsals are generally held at the supper hour, as that is about the only time the "company" can get togegther. Its members are enthusisatic enough to forego supper a couple of times a week if necessary for the show to go on. It is largely due to the drama group that the Signal Corps boys have become interested in the U. S. O., according to Miss Matheson.

A graduate of Barnard College, Miss Matheson worked for the college entrance examination board before signing up with the U. S. O. She thinks she was hired by the U. S. O. because of the year's volunteer work she had done for the New York City Defense Recreation Committee.

Dorchester G. O. P. Club

Robert F. Bradford, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, will speak at the Dorchester Women's Republican Club at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. He will be introduced by the new President, Mrs. Jessie Ide.

Wollaston Garden Club

An exhibit of flowers, fruits, and vegetables will be featured at the autumn reunion which will open the season for the Wollaston Garden Club at 2 p. m. Thursday in the Community Room of the Wollaston Branch Library. Mrs. Leslie E. Lynde will discuss "Our Native Ferns."

Newtonville Woman's Club

The Newtonville Woman's Club opened its season this afternoon with a program of songs and stories by Margaret Meriam Browder. Hostesses at the tea for new members included Mrs. Henry C. Beltzung, Mrs. George A. Edmands, Mrs. Horace W. Orr, and Miss Estelle Marsh, President.

Back From Alaska



Fay

Member of U. S. O. Overseas Staff Visits Boston

Maurice F. Whalen, Regional Executive of the United Service Organizations, chats with Miss Alida Matheson, who is back in the States on leave after serving for a year as assistant director of the U. S. O. Club in Juneau, Alaska.

Better Conditions Sought For the Chinese in Boston

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chinese is not by nature an isolationist; he likes to become part of the community, says Paul C. P. Sin, who has just joined the staff of the International Institute as Chinese Secretary. He plans to help Chinatown to become more communicative and to understand better its own position in an American city.

In view of the repeal of the Exclusion Act and the eligibility of Chinese now for citizenship, the United War Fund of Greater Boston recognized the need and approved the appointment. Many persons know the fine work the Institute has done in Americanizing the various foreign-born groups with which they have come in contact.

Mr. Siu, who received his high school education in his native China, and has his doctor's degrees in philosophy and sociology from the University of Chicago, is the first man on the Institute's pay roll of "secretaries" or "workers" with the foreign-born. He appears to enjoy his job under the direction of a woman executive, Marion S. Blackwell, who has, in her service with International Institutes, worked with Chinese people in Honolulu and California.

The last census figures give a total of 1,383 Chinese in the City of Boston, 911 native-born and 472 foreign-born. According to Chinese estimates of the population the figure is conservative. Some doubtless escaped registration.

Miss Blackwell's report, based on careful surveys and census figures, shows that in that congested small area known as Chinatown, bounded by Broadway and Kneeland Streets in one direction, and Hudson Street and Harrison Avenue in the other, many buildings have been condemned, and non-Chinese families, largely Syrian, have moved away. But the Chinese have remained.

Divided into two sections, the area, when last examined, contained crowded houses, three and four stories high, and small apartments over stores and restaurants, all opening onto narrow streets full of traffic.

In one section, 71 of the 143 buildings occupied by Chinese needed major repairs. Only four of them had private bath and toilet. Thirty-one had running water but no flush toilet, and 16 were without running water. The other section was slightly better off.

One of the hopes of the International Institute is to educate the Boston Chinese to use the city resources available, to encourage the women, for one thing, to have their babies in the hospitals, under clean and sanitary conditions, instead of in the unheated, crowded rooms over stores and restaurants.

American people could help a great deal, says Mr. Siu, if they would encourage the Chinese to take on jobs which are not in laundries and chop suey houses. Many of them in China were farmers. Transplanted to an urban district, they take the only work offered to them, and that is laundry or restaurant work.

To break down the isolation of his countrymen in Boston, Mr. Siu will conduct tours into various parts of the city, showing them the art galleries, the educational institutions, the parks, various industries, museums, and historical landmarks. The recently appointed Chinese Consul in Boston, Kung Shou Wang, has warmly welcomed the appointment of a Chinese social worker and expressed his appreciation of the approach to the problem on the part of the International Institute.

Maine Captain Of Old 'Arky' Praises Crew

Unscathed and with no casualties after 12 days of bombardment and precision firing off Normandy, an assault on the German forts of Cherbourg and saturation firing during the invasion of Southern France, the USS Arkansas, 32-year-old senior battleship of the United States Navy is at the Boston Navy Yard for a general overhaul.

Eagerness of the crew, mostly from the East Coast, to have a hand in firing on the enemy was told with pride by Capt. Frederick G. Richards, of Newcastle, Maine, who unfolded the story of the "Arky's" D-day assignment at a conference in the headquarters of the First Naval District yesterday.

Anchored 6,000 yards off the French cliffs, the men of the Arkansas watched the pre-landing air bombardment, the landings of the first waves of assault troops and then started the continuous precision firing, by turrets, which destroyed a French transportation center, a German fuel and supply train, and blasted a German tank counterattack.

Firing from anchor, the Arkansas stayed along the Normandy coast for 12 days, the 12-inch guns hurling their shells eight miles inland, while the secondary batteries destroyed pill boxes, tanks, and enemy concentrations along the shore and cliffs. Anti-aircraft batteries, manned by United States Marines, kept what air action was seen at a safe distance and unofficially shot down three low-level Nazi bombers.

With Captain Richards was his executive officer, Commander Walter S. Sargent of Quincy, who gave a rough estimate of the amount of shells fired during the twelve day D-Day assignment as 500 tons, exclusive of antiaircraft.

Called from its support assignment, the Arkansas was part of the task force assigned to the destruction of the Cherbourg Forts.

During this mission the old-fashioned design of the Arkansas was a hindrance, as quick maneuvering was necessary according to Captain Richards. The captain paid a sportsman's tribute to the German gunnery from the forts which sent nine and eleven inch shells, in a pattern of parallel fives, among the task force and so nearly hit the Arkansas that the splash from the shells was close enough to "wet the captain."

From this rugged encounter the old "Arky" was sent to support the invasion between Toulon and Nice. Here the gun crews who missed out in the firings at Normandy and Cherbourg were given full opportunity. "We drenched the beaches," said Captain Richcards.

Fund Chairman



Richard H. Edwards, Jr.

Vice-President of Jordan Marsh Company, who has been named Chairman of the Events Committee for the November campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

V-Day Liquor Out In New Bedford

Mayor Arthur N. Harriman of New Bedford has issued an executive order that all sale of liquor in that city must cease for 24 hours from the moment V-Day is announced. His action follows similar decrees from some other Massachusetts mayors, and was in turn followed by action by the Freetown Board of Selectmen.

"I know there'll be plenty of violations," Mayor Harriman said today. "Some restaurants will try to go on serving liquor in spite of it, but at least the corner rumshops will be closed up, and that will be worth-while even if we don't accomplish anything else."

Perkins Institution Begins 114th Year

Perkins Institution for the Blind opened its classes recently for the 114th year, with an enrollment of 240 boys and girls from all over New England.

At a staff meeting last Monday, Director Gabriel Farrell introduced the several new teachers, among whom is Miss Alice M. Carpenter, for some years head of a school for blind children in Canton, China. Miss Carpenter was one of the Americans repatriated recently after a long period of internment in China. She returned aboard the Gripsholm.

Thousands Find Shelter Through Housing Center

One of the busiest agencies aided by the Greater Boston United War Fund—whose campaign to raise $7,650,000 will open Oct. 30—is the War Housing Center at 10 Postoffice Square, Boston.

Here for the past 10 months, homes have been found for upward of 5,000 stranded families—wives and children of servicemen, families of war workers, who have come to Boston for a night, a week, or the duration.

William H. Fay, manager of the Center, finds homes for war workers; Miss Mary F. Stratton, his executive assistant, helps out families of servicemen. And frequently each of them does both jobs. There is close co-operation and plenty of dovetailing in the work, and the main idea in the minds of both Mr. Fay and Miss Stratton is to help the applicant, whoever he or she may be.

Typical of the crises that are always arising at the Center was the call Miss Stratton received early one morning recently. Sixty repatriated missionaries and students of all ages and nationalities would arrive in Boston at noon; would the Center please find homes for them all?

Finding rooms and apartments for the applicants who come to the Housing Center is not at all like the usual room renting service, for as a general thing, wives of servicemen have no idea how long they will be in one place. A coast guardsman may be assigned shore duty after months at sea, and will call his family to him. Then, unexpectedly, he may be ordered to sea again in a week's time.

Servicemen and their wives are often astonished at the rents asked here. Perhaps they have come from a country town and haven't any conception of what city taxes do to rents. Sometimes they come from the South or West and forget to take heating into account. But most often, the officials say, they are very young, newly married, and just completely inexperienced about the cost of living.

Miss Stratton and Mr. Fay give all credit to Boston's landladies who cheerfully take tenants without knowing whether they will be with them a day or six months.

Housing for war workers has been made available by reconversion of old houses in Milton, Quincy, Braintree and other suburbs, they say, thus providing about 145 small apartments.

Red Cross Seeks Volunteer Artists

Artists and craftsmen are needed by the American Red Cross to volunteer a few hours weekly at military and naval hospitals in this area, it was announced today.

Those willing to help with this work are asked to attend a meeting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Cass Canfield, director at large of the Arts and Skills Corps, American Red Cross, will discuss the needs. Mrs. Canfield, a sculptress, is known professionally as Jane Sage.

The Museum will open tomorrow at 1 p. m. a four day exhibit of servicemen's arts and crafts work, in conjunction with this appeal. The exhibit will also contain art objects lent by Boston stores and illustrating the type of work hospitalized men may be taught.

Scotch Tweeds and Homespuns
for very fine
coats, suits,
cape-coats
and skirts
28" from $4.50 . . . 54" from $7.50
Lots of Harris—Lots of Shetland
Plenty of other
All-Wool Scotch Tweeds
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston St., Boston—In Copley Square

Saltonstall Sees Bay State Voting for Dewey in Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Gover-
r Saltonstall, Republican, of
ssachusetts, put the Bay State's
electoral college votes in the
omas E. Dewey presidential
umn today with the prediction
t "Mr. Dewey will do a lot
tter there than Wendell L. Will-
did in 1940."

With 2,016,222 votes cast in
ssachusetts four years ago, Mr.
llkie trailed President Roose-
t by 136,822.

Governor Saltonstall, here as
ief speaker at the big Waldorf-
toria luncheon of the Women's
vision of the United Republican
ance Committee, believes his
te will tally 1,800,000 votes
s year, including a potential
dier vote of 440,000, toward
ich about 130,000 ballot appli-
ions are thus far in hand.

Sees G. O. P. Trend

"Political activity in Massachu-
ts has livened up in the last
o weeks and the trend is Repub-
an," the Bay State Governor
d. "Governor Dewey has become
very widely known figure in
om people have confidence. We
ve good Party team work and
ll play the game right down to
v. 7 and win on that day."

The Saltonstall forecast was
de at the press conference of
rbert Brownell, Jr., Republican
tional Chairman, who reported
ngratulatory messages from a
mber of leaders of organized
or" on the Dewey labor pro-
m speech radiocast in Seattle,
sh., last night.

"The present issue," the Gover-
said, "is a desire for less red
e, less bureaucracy, less regi-
ntation of private affairs, more
portunity and jobs—creation of
s and preservation of jobs."

To an audience of 2,000 at the
cial opening of the Republican
men's fund drive, of which Mrs.
ston Davie is chairman, the
vernor said that "jobs in private
erprise for all who are able to
rk are the key to our future."

Need Sound Plan

The vital point to be settled in
vember, he said, "is which party
rs the best hope of leading the
ted States into peacetime years
a sound, prosperous country."
s entailed, he added, "A nation
ng enough on the one hand,
guarantee international stabil-
ity, and on the other hand, to provide for the contentment and progress of our people at home."

"The election of Thomas E. Dewey is the best guarantee that the United States will go forward as a land of opportunity where all our citizens can earn a good living and they and their children get ahead in life."

Stating that there may be a "stop-gap" necessity for postwar public works, the Governor held, however, that "Government spending did not end the depression" and that "our returning veterans and our people as a whole do not want another PA."

Lowell Army Hospital Gardeners To Exhibit at Victory Harvest Show

Vegetable displays from the Lowell General Hospital at Fort Devens will be one of the unusual features of this year's Victory Harvest Show, which opens next Sunday at Horticultural Hall. This is said to be the first time an Army hospital has exhibited in a show of this kind.

Men at the hospital have become enthusiastic gardeners, raising flowers and vegetables. Gardening has been encouraged by the authorities there as a means of speeding rehabilitation. It has kept soldiers outdoors and has cheerfully occupied many of the convalescents.

The Harvest Show, sponsored by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Massachusetts Advertising Club of Boston, has already received a record number of entry applications from all parts of New England, it was stated by Arno Nehrling, Director of Exhibitions for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and secretary of the Victory Garden Committee Committee. Boston's 58 community Victory Gardens will be well represented along with neighborhood gardens from suburban towns, Mr. Nehrling said.

Prizes will total more than $3,400 in War Bonds and War Stamps. The classes include canning displays and flowers as well as Victory Garden produce.

Mr. Nehrling, who is in charge of the exhibits, advised late entrants "to bring their products to Horticultural Hall on Sept. 23 or before nine o'clock Sept. 24th," he said. The show continues through Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 25 and 26.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Quincy Mayor Urges Legal Traffic Lights

Of the hundreds of traffic signal lights in Quincy only one is legal because all others have not been approved by the State Department of Public Utilities, Mayor Charles A. Ross said recently. He added that only about 40 or more of 100 stops used by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company are legal.

The Mayor urged that the traffic signal lights and stop lights be legalized. The railway company was said to be expected to come before the Quincy City Council in the near future with a new system of bus stops and ask to have them legalized and to obtain State permits. The only City traffic light in Quincy which is legal is the one at Sea Street and Samoset Avenue, the Mayor said.

Cover-Crop Benefit Deadline Is Sept. 30

Farmers have until Sept. 30 to enroll in a national benefit program which will bring them $1.50 per acre toward planting a cover crop.

The Federal Agricultural Conservation Program is aimed at encouraging all farmers to plant crops of winter rye or winter wheat, to supply humus material and hold the soil to prevent soil erosion.

Notice of enrollment should be sent to the county Agricultural Adjutant Agency office, says S. R. Parker, administration officer.

A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION

For the second time in six years Greater Boston has felt the effects of a tropical hurricane. Through a last-minute shift in its path, the center of this 1944 hurricane went out to sea a few miles southeast of Boston, and so the territory served by Boston Edison Company did not suffer the devastation which accompanied the hurricane of September 21, 1938. But in many cities and towns relying on the Company for electric service there were interruptions caused by high winds, falling trees, broken poles, and it was necessary to bring into being at once the same kind of emergency organization which met the challenge of the greater calamity of six years ago — with the difference that this was a job of three days, instead of two weeks, as on that occasion.

Now that it is over and service is again normal, Boston Edison Company expresses its appreciation to —

THE PUBLIC — for its patience, consideration and courtesy during trying hours. Customers deprived of electric service realized, almost without exception, that this Company and its repair crews were doing everything humanly possible to restore service in the shortest possible time. Public officials of towns, cities, the state and the Federal government generously offered assistance in manpower and equipment; and while it was not necessary to take advantage of most of these offers, we appreciate the fine spirit which was in evidence.

THE WORKERS — for the courage, the ingenuity and the physical endurance which they contributed to the quick job of restoration. It was intensely inspiring, during the entire progress of the gale, to listen in on Boston Edison's own two-way short wave radio system to the conversations between the men outside restoring service and those directing and aiding their efforts, and to realize that men were out battling the elements without regard for their own comfort. Restoration was largely the work of our own forces, but our appreciation goes also to the crews of the outside contractors who came to our assistance, and to other agencies which offered their aid. Now that our own troubles are over, we have been glad to release these helpers, and as many of our own men as can be spared, to aid other utility companies in southern Massachusetts and along the Cape where the devastation was much greater.

THE PLANNERS — for the preparedness with which Boston Edison met this emergency. Since the 1938 hurricane, this Company has had a master plan ready which has been amplified and improved in the intervening years. This plan was already in operation many hours before the hurricane struck, and so there was a minimum of lost motion in getting the work of restoration started. From 8 o'clock Thursday morning until the "back to normal" report of Sunday night this emergency organization functioned with smoothness.

This hurricane has imposed unexpected financial burdens upon this Company, but this is not so important as the fact that only a small proportion of our more than 400,000 customers suffered an interruption of their electric service, and that in most of these cases the interruption was relatively brief.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

By JAMES V. TONER, *President*

September 18, 1944

Nazis Try to Tie Up Russians in Baltics

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 — It is taken for granted here that the war with Germany will end in the relatively near future, though when is a matter of guesswork. Similarly there is uncertainty whether the Anglo-Americans or the Russians will get to Berlin first. For the moment it looks as though the Germans are even more determined to keep out the Russians than the Allies, the Russians still being to Germans the greater evil, though obviously from the standpoint of the Nazi leaders there is little to choose.

Around Warsaw there remains probably the heaviest of all German troop concentrations anywhere and now it is understood the Germans are concentrating another large panzer army in south Poland to prevent, if possible, alternative or simultaneous Russian blows toward Cracow, Silesia, and western Czechoslovakia—blows which would eventually link up with a blow that is now beginning to develop across Slovakia.

Try to Tie Up Germans

The Germans are also doing everything possible to tie up a maximum number of Russian divisions in the Baltics where without much prospect of achieving a decisive strategic success they are nevertheless continuing to exert heavy pressure against Jelgava southwest of Riga in the hope of widening the neck of the "Baltic bottle," the present bottleneck still being very narrow and lacking proper communications which the capture of the Jelgava railway junction would provide.

[The German Radio reports that a new Russian drive has been launched from the Jelgava area toward Riga.]

Meantime deep penetration into the Balkans continues though the Russian press and radio are extremely reticent on the war there. Entry of Russian troops into Sofia was dismissed in one line in a communiqué and so far nothing has been written on it in the Soviet press.

Similarly apart from the brief indication in an editorial in the Komsomolskaya Pravda there is scarcely any reference to a juncture with Solvak insurgents and to a juncture with the Yugoslav Partisan Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) south of the Danube bend.

Hear Gunfire

But according to Yugoslav sources here gunfire already is hearable from Belgrade and the same sources declare that the Germans in Greece are now completely cut off. So far there has been no mention in the press of the whole problem of Bulgar-occupied areas of Greece on the Aegean—a problem which it is believed is being dealt with by the European Advisory Committee in London.

A second evacuation of Greek territory by the Bulgars certainly will be demanded by the Russians as by the British and Americans but transport and shipping facilities on the north coast of the Aegean will probably be sought—naturally in a manner fully acceptable to Britain.

The suggestion that Russia desires to become a "great Mediterranean power" or over-rival Britain is regarded in Moscow as fantastic.

Similarly on other questions of foreign policy the greatest reticence is being observed in Moscow today. Pending further big military developments there, little news is being published regarding Poland by the Russians, and indications of uneasy, restless conditions inside Poland are provided only by Polish sources, such as "Polpress," a bulletin which refers to an alarming situation in which officials of the National Liberation Committee are being assassinated "by the London Government's orders."

That this is a serious matter cannot be denied, but it would be excessive to say, as has been said, that "civil war is about to start in Poland."

Much Restlessness

That in liberated parts of Poland there is a great feeling of restlessness and uncertainty regarding the future no one denies and this is bound to continue to some extent until a greater part of Poland is liberated and until the political situation is clarified. This is still extremely confused as long as relations between the London Government and the International Committee haven't been clarified or at least until Warsaw is taken and the bewildering tangle of Warsow "politics" is unravelled.

It is suggested in Moscow that it is hard to conceive how "General Bor's" insurgents are managing to resist all these weeks with the immense German forces inside Warsaw and on the other hand there is no confirmation here of co-ordination between "Bor" and Marshal Konstantin K. Trokossovski which is claimed by the former. It is, however, conceivable now that only the Vistula separates the Red Army from Warsaw.

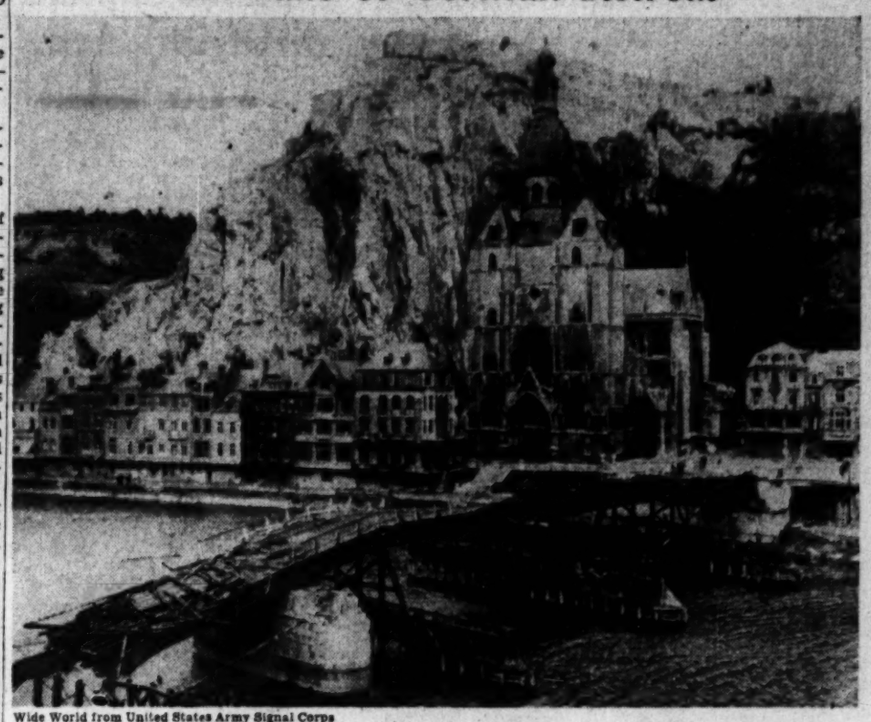
If such is the case there are considerable possibilities and striking new developments, since after the Warsaw experience of "General Bor" one does not know what his idea may be on the best solution of the Polish problem.

After these experiences the struggle with Germany may now be the all-pervading consideration of the remaining Warsaw insurgents. But until Warsaw is taken the real setup there will remain an immense mystery to the outer world.

Yellowstone's Waters

There are more than 100 geysers and 4,000 hot springs in Yellowstone National Park.

In Wake of German Retreat



Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Germans Destroy Bridge to Check Allied Drive

This bridge across the Meuse River at Dinant, Belgium, was destroyed by fleeing Nazis in an attempt to hold up the onrushing Americans. In the background is the fort of the town.

Military Occupation to Vary, Staff Chiefs Inform UNRRA

Continued from Page 1

sive and extended programs which civilian relief and rehabilitation agencies are to plan and execute."

General McCready disclosed that earlier military relief plans have been revised to take into account a "degree of scorched-earth policy to be followed by the enemy."

Voluntary relief agencies in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain are poised to go into Europe to supplement Government relief efforts, according to reports given at the second council session here.

Voluntary relief groups with personnel now in the Middle East ready to go into the liberated Balkans with UNRRA include the American Friends Service Committee, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Congregational Committee, Girl Scouts, Girl Guides, International Voluntary Society for Peace, Save the Children Fund, Unitarian Committee and the Y. M. C. A.

Though these groups will help with basic services in the Balkans, in most of the liberated nations their chief job will be to aid in reconstituting special relief and welfare services in existence before the European debacle. Groups such as the American Friends Service Committee and the Y. M. C. A. will operate in France, Belgium, and other countries where UNRRA will not and their work will continue long after UNRRA's contemplated two-year life has expired.

Representatives of voluntary agencies attending the UNRRA Council sessions here as observers point to the necessity for more public understanding of the role of private agencies in rebuilding Europe.

Private Donations Needed

Though Congress recently appropriated $800,000,000 for UNRRA, appeals will still be made for private donations for certain countries of types of relief. More than half the groups in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service get their money from the National War Fund, scheduled to launch its annual drive in October. Dr. Joseph Chamberlain of Columbia University is chairman of the American Council.

In Canada, work of voluntary agencies is co-ordinated through the Council of Canadian Voluntary Agencies Assisting UNRRA, and in Britain by the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad.

A similar council is being established in Australia and UNRRA's Director General, Herbert H. Lehman, told the Council, "it is hoped that consultative machinery of some kind can soon be set up in many other countries."

UNRRA officials are eager to continue co-operation with voluntary agencies because they agree with spokesmen for these groups who point out that the "individual and personal aid we can give sometimes outweighs the huge sums of money forthcoming from governments."

Governor Lehman's report showed that 266 workers paid by voluntary relief organizations were serving under UNRRA in the Middle East on July 15. These workers are paid by the voluntary groups and schooled at UNRRA training centers at the University of Maryland and abroad.

Proof of Co-operation

A similar spirit of co-operation between UNRRA, the Combined Supply Boards in Washington, and the military was evidenced in reports submitted by representatives of these groups to the Council session today.

Failure of the Combined Boards to give UNRRA all the supplies it has asked for thus far have been due to world-wide shortages rather than to any desire to discriminate against UNRRA. It was decided at the first Council meeting in Atlantic City last November that all requests for goods in short supply would have to pass through the hands of the Combined Food Board, Combined Raw Materials Board, or Combined Production and Resources Board. These Boards, with headquarters in Washington are dominated by the British, Americans, and Canadians, whose nations have access to most of the world's production and shipping today.

Governor Lehman's report to the Council yesterday showed that many requests to the Combined Boards for allocation of goods to UNRRA have not been approved. He told the delegates from 44 nations that "when the need arises a substantial portion, though unfortunately less than all, of the supplies required will be forthcoming for relief and rehabilitation purposes."

Honored Posthumously

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The War Department announced today the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergeant Troy A. McGill, cavalryman from Oklahoma who fought to hold a vital position on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group against a fanatical attack after all of his squad except one had been killed or wounded.

Britons Call Quebec Pact Note to Japan

Continued from Page 1

nizing a strong and united Empire as the key to the future place of the British people in the world setup, even though there is a deep-seated clash over specific details on how the Empire should be run.

The American Election

Furthermore, British opinion, whether of Right or Left, shows an inclination to consolidate in direct relation to American criticism of British imperialism.

This is rather like an American feeling that if there is one thing that will make him vote for Thomas E. Dewey it is to have Britain tell America, "Roosevelt's your right man."

The British press puts the situation diplomatically by saying, "If Britain is to participate on equal terms in the postwar settlement of the Pacific, we must, as Churchill says, do our fair share of the fighting."

The man-in-the street in Britain is inclined to say more bluntly, "We shall be found fighting in the thick of it at end of this war just as we have been since the very beginning."

Plain speaking about the Pacific between Britain and the United States is deemed here necessary from now on for the sake of Allied unity, especially since unity between the Allies tends to be more tricky as danger recedes and victory becomes more certain.

Limited Service Resumed To China by Parcel Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Limited parcel-post service to nine provinces of unoccupied China is resumed today.

The Post Office Department said parcels must weigh no more than four pounds and must be sent at the risk of the mailer. No insurance or registration service is available.

The provinces are Kansu, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Ningsia, Shensi, Sikang, Sinkiang, Szechuan and Tsinghai. Service had been discontinued on Feb. 27, 1942.

Soviet or Anglo-U. S. Entry: Which Does Hitler 'Prefer'?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—Despite the scythelike sweep of the Allied forces across France—in which Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Americans covered at least 900 miles—the Allies in the West are even now farther from Berlin than the Red armies which still fight in front of Warsaw and on the East Prussian border.

Where does this fact lead us?

Surely to the conclusion that Hitler deliberately switched all he thought he could spare to the northern Russian front because he dreaded to hear the sound of Russian boots on German soil. He risked everything in the West in order to keep the Russians distant from Berlin for as long as possible. By doing so he took great risks in the West and he must have known he was doing so at the time despite his previous declaration that it was in the West that a decision would be reached.

Hitler's Preference

This shows where Hitler's fears were centered in July. May they not still be centered there? May he not prefer the thought of Anglo-American forces being first into Berlin, with their forgiving natures, rather than the appearance of Russians at the city's western gates eager to avenge horrible cruelties perpetrated on their people during the past three years?

[Late Associated Press dispatches indicate, however, that the Germans have been strengthening their forces in the Aachen area with troops drawn from the Eastern Front.]

Time alone will show who gets there first; but Hitler's dispositions give a clear indication who would be the more unwelcome arrival.

Strategy in Italy

This, however, does not account for the retention in Italy of strong German forces which were badly needed to defend the Reich from the east or west. I can only think that the forces under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring were intended to act as a detachment with the object of immobilizing far greater numbers of their enemies.

This, indeed, might have been the case had not Allied sea power made possible the landings of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States Seventh Army on the French Mediterranean coast and the opening of the Valley of the Rhone as far as Belfort. Now it is too late to get more than a fraction of Marshal Kesselring's forces out of Italy.

He no longer is left there with any strategic idea in view, but just because he cannot now get back. Marshal Kesselring is another hostage to the Führer's inability to make his decision as to when the time has come to quit.

I am hoping this characteristic inability will remain with him to the end—for by that means the strength of Germany will be more completely destroyed and its powers of recovery more thoroughly damped down.

Chinese Educators Tell Japan's Aims

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 19 (AP)—"Japan will be only half conquered after the Allies occupy the Nipponese homeland," two Chinese educators said in an interview here.

An eventual Japanese withdrawal to Manchuria and Korea was forecast by Dr. Mankwan Wong, in this country to lecture at the Detroit Institute of Technology.

"This will be no last ditch stand, but a part of the original Japanese plan," he said. "Most of their important arsenals have already been moved to Manchuria and Korea, and the Government will be evacuated once the bombing becomes heavy at home."

"The war will last much longer than Americans realize," said Dr. W. Siang Hsu, who will teach at the University of Washington. "But China will continue to fight even if cut in two from Canton to Peiping."



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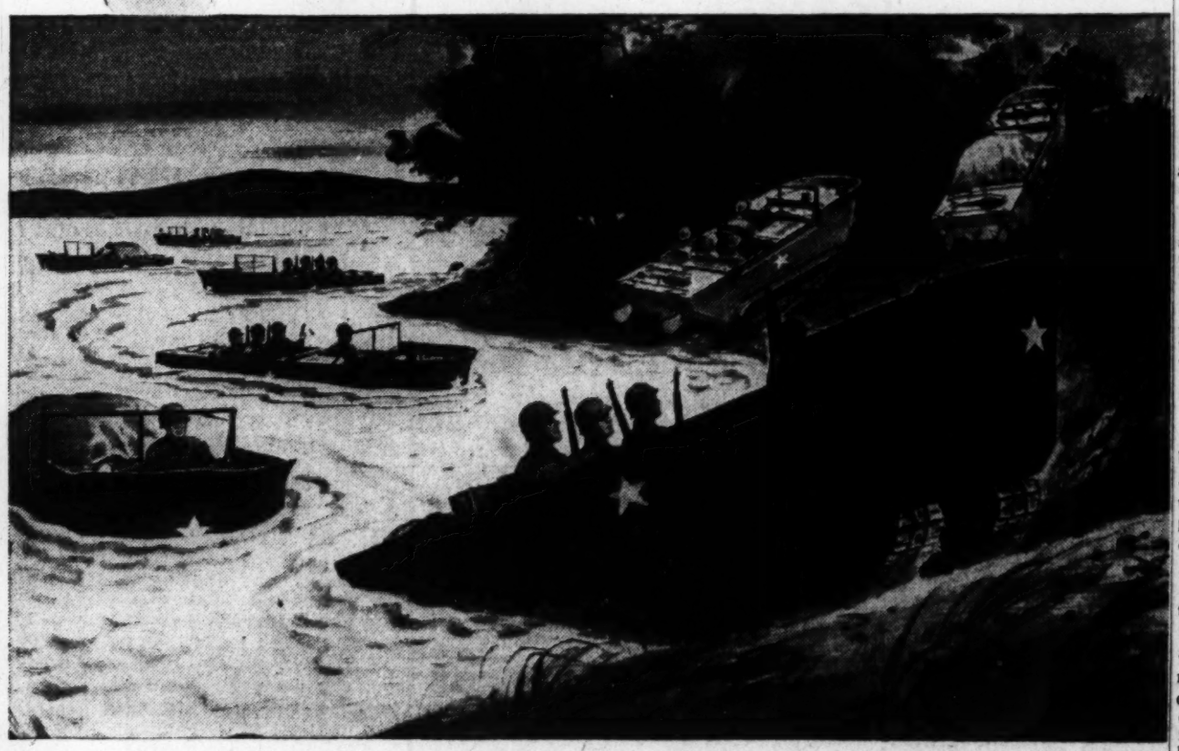
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British Force Captures Netherlands Rail Center

Continued from Page 1

glider forces who by German account already were across the Rhine in central Holland, threatening to roll up the Nazi flank just as the Brittany break-through did in France.

The Battle of the Rhine, meanwhile, began on a broad front to the south as three American armies ripped deeper into enemy cross-river defenses shielding Cologne, Strasbourg, and Mulhouse.

Eindhoven, a big communications center, and Geldrop, seven miles to the east, were swept up by the British Second Army plunge up from Belgium. They lie 10 miles inside Holland from the Belgian border. The British already had struck on farther north, coming to the aid of Allied sky soldiers ousting the Germans from village after village, and seizing strategic bridges and crossroads.

Berlin, which on Sept. 18 declared the air-borne troops had been wiped out, later detailed the areas where Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's plane-ferried men were fighting.

Front reports said the Germans rushed in heavy artillery in a desperate attempt to halt the forward shove of the air-borne army.

Berlin declared more troops had landed from planes and gliders for the third successive day, and hinted some had descended north of the Rhine Delta, in the area where Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague lie.

Such landings would threaten a quick turning of the Rhine as a defensive position.

Brest Evacuation Admitted by Nazis

Evacuation of the Brittany port of Brest also was acknowledged by German radiocasts.

While the flanking sweep developed in Holland, the main weight of the Allied land assault was battering through the Rhineland on the last 20 or 25 miles to Cologne. Other columns were hitting through the Lorraine Gap in new gains beyond Nancy, and closing steadily upon Belfort farther below, gateway to southwestern Germany.

The Germans hurled in reserves from the Russian front, risked some of their remaining planes, and fired their biggest artillery barrages since Normandy. But despite their stiffened stand, Americans captured four more border towns, and reached at least three others.

The air vault into Holland—in the greatest air-borne operation of war's history—carried the gravest immediate menace to the stubborn Nazi defense of the homeland.

The German-reported landings north of the Rhine Delta, plus landings they said were made earlier at Nijmegen and Arnhem on and above the Rhine near the Reich's frontier, would seal off every main east-west road from Germany to Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam through the dike-guarded lowlands south of Holland's inland sea.

By this account, the First Allied Air-borne Army had leaped the last and greatest Dutch water barrier, and put the fighting in the rich center of Holland.

Allied armor would need only to smash 35 to 40 miles above Eindhoven to complete the link-up, and turn the Germans' Rhine defenses.

West of Antwerp, in Belgium, Allied troops crossed northward into Holland.

In Germany a bitter fight raged toward a climax in the big city of Aachen.

Other United States First Army troops slashed 13 miles northeast of Maastricht to Sittard, on the Dutch-German border 20 miles above Aachen, and stabbed into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line at Ubachsberg and Simpelveld, seven miles above Aachen.

East of this fortress city, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' men chiseled out slow-but-steady gains beyond Stolberg. They hit through artillery and tank reinforcements rushed up from Cologne for patchwork German defense behind the breached outer Siegfried Line.

American Drive Gains Impetus

The assault in this sector was widening. The Americans cleared the Nazis from Busbach, seven miles southeast of Aachen, and captured Hofen, a mile inside Germany 10 miles farther south.

Across the border from northern Luxemburg, the First Army seized Brandscheid, and pushed to Hontheim, six miles into Germany and four northwest of Prüm, despite counterattacks buttressed by more and more tanks.

The base of the wedge into Germany farther south at Trier also broadened. Doughboys captured Huttingen, three miles inside the Reich and 20 northwest of Trier.

The United States Third Army, meanwhile, reported good progress eastward, particularly beyond Nancy toward Strasbourg, and across the Moselle above Epinal.

A front dispatch said the Third Army beat back two German counterattacks, one against the bridgehead south of Metz and another southeast of Nancy by a force of SS troops who charged with bayonets.

The Berlin Radio asserted Nazi forces again had occupied Luneville, 15 miles east of Nancy.

Still farther down the line, the United States Seventh Army battled toward Belfort, on the path guarding Mulhouse. Some of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's men slugged five miles eastward to Fougerolles, 27 miles northwest of Belfort. Frenchmen of the Seventh Army beat off an enemy counterattack against Autechaux, and fought along the Doubs River near Montebeliard, 10 miles south of Belfort.

Rains were temporarily hampering the advance through the whole Seventh and Third Army sectors.

At Brest, the Americans had smashed through the fortress wall of the inner port city at two places from the north, and occupied the western suburb of Recouvrance. The German communiqué said the last of the doomed garrison had retreated across the Brest roadstead to Le Crozon.

Canadians fought into the Channel port of Boulogne, and slashed defenders into isolated pockets. Supreme Headquarters had no word that fighting had ceased there yet.

Allied fighting men in Holland were assisted by a railway strike ordered by the Dutch Government, and Radio Orange, the Free Netherlands station, declared it had been a complete success.

Air Over Europe:

German Rail Cities Bombed by Fortresses

Around 700 Flying Fortresses attacked German rail yards at Hamm and Soest while other hundreds of Allied planes reinforced and supplied the air-borne army invading Holland.

Hamm is on the main Berlin-Cologne trunk, just behind the pierced portion of the Siegfried Line. Soest is in the same general Rhenish Prussian area, 28 miles east of Dortmund.

During the night, heavy British bombers rained 420,000 fire bombs on the German port of Bremerhaven, lighting it from end to end. Mosquitoes attacked Berlin for the 179th time, using two-ton bombs.

Some 700 fighters escorted the bombers to Hamm and Soest making the armada 1,400 or more strong.

Robot Bombs:

Women and Children Killed in Britain

Robot bombs apparently launched from planes over the North Sea crashed down on London and southern England killing a number of women and children. Some of the victims had ignored Government appeals to remain at evacuation centers.

The attack was brief but at least 13 persons were killed, nine at one place and four at another.

Worried officials repeated warnings that it was foolish for women and children to return.

Italy:

Fifth Army Breaks Through Nazi Lines

Breaking through formidable Nazi fortifications and scoring what was officially termed a "great success," American Fifth Army troops captured 3,300-foot Monte Partone, Monte Altuzzo and Monte Celli in the Gothic Line 20 miles northeast of Florence, Italy.

The enemy was driven from these heights after one of the fiercest days of fighting in the entire Italian campaign, official field dispatches said.

British and Indian troops under Fifth Army command contributed materially to the American success by executive flanking movements.

The Germans opposed the attack with extreme concentrations of artillery fire. In one barrage 2,000 shells were fired against advancing Americans. The Germans also made "maximum use of mortars and small arms," headquarters said.

Meanwhile, British troops of the Eighth Army, beating back heavy enemy opposition, drove into the little Republic of San Marino near the Adriatic coast.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Drive Perils Germans in Baltic

Grinding down German armored reserves at the rate of nearly one panzer division a day, the Red Army has tightened its grip on the enemy's mid-Baltic communications in Latvia in a gigantic five-day battle which may be another fulfillment of Premier Stalin's classic strategy—surround and destroy!

Front reports to Moscow indicated there still is no pause in the ferocious engagement begun Sept. 15 west of Jelgava, where the main Baltic road and railways meet.

The Russians claim to have knocked out 449 tanks and 365 planes on the Eastern Front in the past four days. Obviously most of this punishment has been inflicted in the Baltic sector.

The fate of the German Northern Army, still estimated at more than 20 divisions, may be decided in the next few hours or days if the Nazis fail to keep open the lifeline from East Prussia through the Jelgava area to the forces in eastern Latvia and Estonia.

A coastal corridor little more than 20 miles wide now connects the Germans above Riga with those holding western Latvia and western Lithuania. The Russians once snapped this lifeline by plunging to the sea, but the Germans re-established it in heavy fighting.

At the corridor's narrowest point the enemy is throwing in continuous heavy infantry and tank attacks to drive a wedge into the line held by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army and attempt to nullify Red Army plans to cut off and annihilate the Germans piecemeal.

By German accounts, the Russians were making their greatest effort to split the German Baltic forces 87 miles northeast of Riga instead of in the Jelgava area. Berlin said Red Army units in that area had outflanked Valga by crossing the little Embajogi River, but the Russians said nothing of fighting there.

Berlin declared that three Soviet armies totaling more than 500,000 men had been hurled against the German Baltic positions and one commentator predicted an imminent onslaught by a fourth in the Narva sector of Estonia's northeastern coast.

Radiocasts from Germany said Red Army units had driven a "deep penetration" northwest of Tartu in the direction of Tallinn, Estonian Capital.

Official silence screened details of the Soviet-Polish operations in the Warsaw area, but German strong points in the Capital continued under heavy Russian artillery fire.

Warsaw:

U. S. Bombers Drop Supplies to Patriots

American Flying Fortresses, in one of the largest shuttle operations ever sent into Russia, dropped scores of tones of arms, food, ammunition and medical supplies to Polish Patriots fighting inside Warsaw.

The United States Eastern Air Command announced that two bombers and two escorting Mustang fighters were lost. No plane carried bombs, and all swooped thousands of feet below their cruising altitudes to make sure the supply cannisters would parachute accurately into parts of Warsaw being held by men of "General Bor."

Russian fighters supported the American planes at Warsaw and over Russian territory, the Eastern Command communiqué said. The Mustangs destroyed four interceptors, strafed German installations and troops around Warsaw, and then some wheeled back toward Britain for a record 1,900-mile round-trip flight, the longest fighter sorties in the history of aviation.

Crete:

British Harry Nazi Evacuation

The Germans appeared to be about ready to give up Crete, the Aegean Sea island they took so sensationally in an air-borne invasion early in the war.

Nazi forces were reported concentrating on the western tip of the island near the city of Khania (Canea), seemingly in preparation for evacuation.

But the Allies appeared determined to make any evacuation as difficult and costly as passible. Aircraft from a carrier force commanded by British Admiral Thomas Troubridge made sweeping low-level attacks on enemy motor transports, destroying 23 and damaging others.

Burma:

British Pursue Fleeing Japanese

The British Fourteenth Army again caught up with the retreating Japanese 33d Division in the Burma border area and pressed the attack with artillery support.

Artillery was brought up despite terrain conditions after Indian troops developed their crossings of the Manipur River. Advancing Allied forces also had air support, indicating a strong effort at covering the remaining 20 miles to Tiddim.

The Japanese were falling back without taking time to bury their fallen.

Pacific;

Americans Gaining In Island Campaigns

American drives on Peleliu and Angaur Islands in the southern Palaus gained momentum as the Japanese showed signs of weakening under the terrific attack which cost them 5,543 fatalities in the first four days' fighting.

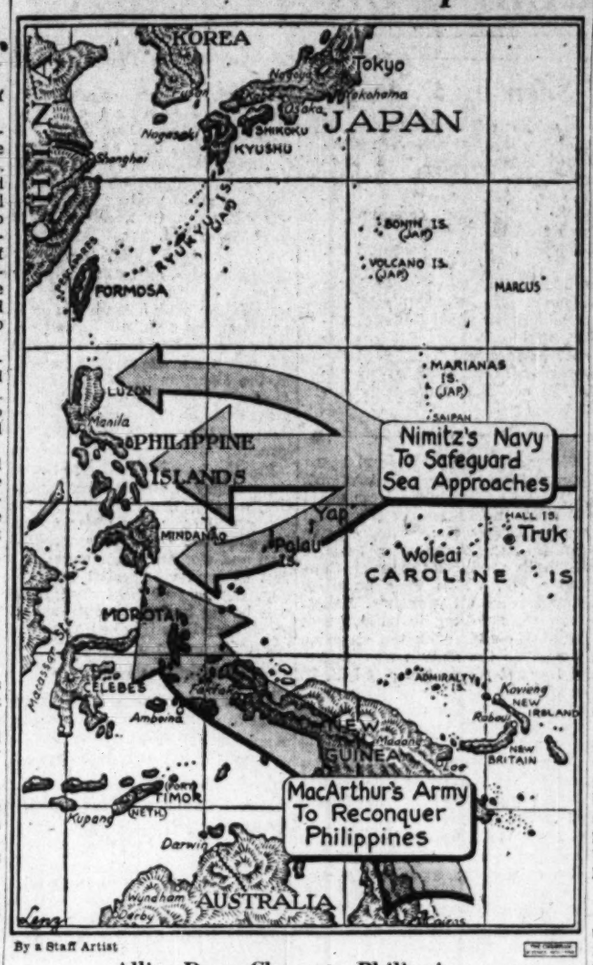
The Peleliu airdrome, one of the biggest and best of captured Japanese fields, was being used by American planes. To the northward, the first Marines pushed ahead across tough coral ridges, after capturing the island's main town, Asias, two adjacent villages, and an offshore islet. The Japanese were falling back.

An Associated Press correspondent reported in a flagship dispatch that Japanese commanders had shackled men in observation posts and caves, to insure their remaining, while officers' bodies had been converted into booby traps.

On Anguar Island, six miles southward, the 81st (Wildcat) Army Divison speeded up its lightly opposed advance. Infantrymen captured Saipan Town, the principal settlement, with its artillery-wrecked phosphate refinery, once vital for Japan's explosives, and the largest railroad yard in Oceania.

Capture of the town meant the Army spearheads had pushed southward more than half the length of Angaur, against small counterattacks. The Japanese apparently were withdrawing to the extreme tip for a final stand.

Pattern for Reconquest



By a Staff Artist

Allies Draw Closer to Philippines

In disclosing that Gen. Douglas MacArthur would lead Allied ground forces into the islands, while his naval forces guarded the sea approaches, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed the battle plan for the forthcoming battle of the Philippines.

Luxemburg Adds Strength To Allied Drive

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Capture of the tiny duchy of Luxemburg by the American forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has passed almost unnoticed by the general public, although President Roosevelt sent a telegram of felicitations to Grand Duchess Charlotte, exiled ruler of the country.

Occupation of the duchy, however, adds a new strategical and economic asset to the force of the Allied armies driving toward the heart of Germany.

When Hitler decided to strike a major blow against France and Great Britain, the people of Luxemburg knew that, despite German assurances to the contrary, they would be invaded for the second time in one generation.

On May 10, 1944, German troops, preceded by paratroopers and air-borne units, entered the duchy, where all strategical points had already been occupied by a well-organized "fifth column."

It was through Luxemburg that one German armored column attacked the flank of the Maginot Line and contributed to the decisive break-through at Sedan.

Hitler was also eager to occupy Luxemburg in order to take advantage of its valuable economic installations. Although Luxemburg stretches only over 999 square miles of territory and its population numbers only 300,000, the country is the seventh largest producer of steel in the world.

Big Producer of Iron

In 1938, Luxemburg produced not less than 5,140,000 tons of iron ore which its 35 blast furnaces transformed into 1,440,000 tons of steel. Almost 10 per cent of the population were occupied in the steel mills and auxiliary plants.

The Nazis soon put the country's three big trusts Arbed-Terre-Rouge, Hadir and Rodange-Ougrée under German management, partly incorporating the plants into the Herman Göring Werke. The financial institutes were taken over by the Deutsche Bank. Luxemburg's economic installation will now go back to their rightful owners.

The Nazis considered the Luxembourgeois—although the country had never been a province of the Reich—as "Volksdeutsche" (members of the German community) and did not hesitate to annex the country for all practical purposes.

The Nazi "boss" of the Trier-Coblenz region, Gustav Simon, became civil administrator of Luxemburg, now called by the Nazis Gau Moselland. They even found a local Quisling, Professor Kratzenberg, a schoolteacher of German origin, who was promoted "leader" of the Volksdeutsche Bewegung (German people's movement).

Stubborn Resistance

As the population who called the pro-Nazi party VDB—Verein der Banditen (association of bandits) was reluctant to join the Quisling organization, all officials became obligatorily members of the movement.

The Gestapo soon established their branch office in Luxemburg and Nazi terror tried to break the resistance of the stubborn peasants and workers. The Germans even started a movement to colonize the country with settlers from the Reich.

Now that the Nazi regime there has been forced out by Allied armies, the legitimate rulers, Duchess Charlotte and the elected government, which so far have resided in London and Canada, will take over. The wishes of the people of Luxemburg who keenly resisted Nazi attempts to germanize them will be fulfilled: "We will remain what we are."

3 War Reporters Taken by Germans

By the Associated Press

United States Third Army Headquarters, Sept. 19

Edward W. Beattie, United Press war correspondent, and two other correspondents were captured by the Germans near Chaumont, Sept. 12, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Beattie and another correspondent who was wounded slightly presumably were taken to Germany, while the third correspondent was released and has returned to the Third Army press camp.

Names of the other two correspondents have not been released.

Miners Advise Ickes To Leave Them Alone

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United Mine Workers, replying to an appeal by Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes for aid in preventing strikes of coal mine supervisors, asserted today "it would be a rare act of sportsmanship on the part of the Roosevelt Administration to lay off us until after the election."

The reply, authorized at the Miners' convention, was read to cheering delegates by John L Lewis, President of the U. M. W.

The Technical and Supervisory Employees' Union, a unit of District 50, U. M. W., is "getting a rotten deal from the Government," said the reply, which objected also to the omission of an individual signature, saying "we are not sure the telegram was not written by Abe Fortas, who, as you know, is evilly disposed toward coal miners and is our cold and calculating enemy."

Mr. Fortas is Undersecretary of the Interior.

Dies Investigator Flays Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies Committee, complained today that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is hampering the committee's investigation into sources of income of Nazi, Communist, and Fascist organizations.

Stripling made public a letter from Mr. Morgenthau saying that a committee request for income-tax data on a group of individuals "includes the returns of a large number of generally well-known persons, none of whom would normally be regarded as at all apt to be engaged in the type of activity usually thought of as subversive or un-American."

The letter added that before the Department would act, on the request, the committee should indicate "in each case the basis for the apparent belief that inspection of the returns is necessary. . . ."

Armistice Terms Signed By Russia and Finland

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Moscow Radio announced today that Finland had signed an armistice with Russia and Britain.

The first brief announcement, broadcast by the Soviet Information Office and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, did not give the terms. They will be disclosed later.

The official statement, however, listed the names of those participating in the negotiations which were in progress from Sept. 14 until today, when the agreement was signed.

Britain and Russia signed the terms as representatives of the United Nations.

"Document" Presented

A dispatch from Stockholm said it was reliably reported there that the armistice terms were formally approved by the Finnish Parliament in an early morning session.

A Finnish News Agency dispatch to Stockholm from Helsinki said the Deputies assembled in a closed meeting at 6:15 a. m., at which time the Government presented "a document." Shortly afterward the Parliament passed to the order of the day which, under Finnish parliamentary procedure, constitutes a vote of confidence.

There still was no reliable advance picture of the details of the armistice, but the Swedish press generally, on the basis of fragmentary reports, characterized them as "hard."

Lease on Naval Base

The stipulation causing the Finns most anxiety was said to be a Russian demand for a 50-year lease of the Porkkala Naval Base on the Finnish Gulf. Stockholm reported that one well-informed Finnish source said this demand embraced use of territory stretching inland from Porkkala to a point only eight miles from Helsinki.

This same source said Finnish troops already had begun operations against the Germans in northern Finland, but it was unknown whether actual fighting had developed. In some areas the Germans were said to be retiring.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said last night that the Finnish troops en route north were spurred on by resentment over reports that the Germans were burning farm buildings.

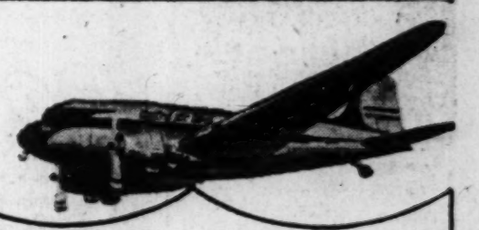


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Dewey Declares Roosevelt Labor Policy Retards Progress in U. S.

Wagner Act Wins Praise Of Republican Nominee

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 19 (AP)—The text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's address here last night follows:

Within the past 10 days I have just renewed what is for every American a great experience. I have come across the broad sweep of this country of ours many times before but each time it is a new and rich experience to talk with the people who are America, to learn their problems face to face.

It is good to come again to the State of Washington and to have once more the thrill of seeing close at hand this vital, pulsating, growing West Coast which symbolizes the magnificent future of the United States.

It is good to find the State administration in the able hands of your constructive and forthright Republican Governor, my good friend, Arthur Langlie.

Thoughts on War

Today, the first thoughts of all of us are on the war—the war in Europe and the war in the Pacific. It seems already clear that this year will see the end of the war in Europe. Then, as we have so long wanted to do, we shall be able to throw all of our energy, our might into the war in the Pacific.

This year, also, we are called upon to hold a national election. Does that mean that there must be the slightest hesitation in our forward march to victory? It means exactly the contrary.

Our military leadership in this war has been superb. I have made it plain and I cannot emphasize it too strongly that a change in the national administration next January will involve no change in the military leadership of the war.

What this campaign will do is prove to our enemies that we can fight total war and speed final victory by changing and strengthening our administration.

It will drive home to Japan—and to Germany also if that country should still be in the war on Nov. 7—the bitter lesson that every day they delay their surrender will make more onerous by just that much the terms of their defeat.

End to Bickering

This election will also bring an end to the quarreling and bickering and confusion in the nation's capital which has hampered our war effort from the beginning to the end.

Among the things which have been holding us back here at home is an Administration labor policy which has bred class division, hate and insecurity. I can say without qualification that the labor policy of this Administration has been one of delays, bungling and incompetence.

It has put untold obstacles in the way of labor's effort to avoid wartime strikes. It has fostered strife between one labor group and another, between labor and business and between both and government. It has affronted the wage earner by reducing his basic rights to the level of political reward. It has made the wage earner's pay envelope and his hours and conditions of work a football of politics. The labor policies of this Administration are another reason why it is time for a change.

Where are we today in the field of labor? We are adrift. There is no course, no chart, not even a compass. We move, when we move at all, to the shifting winds of the caprice of one man.

Is that the fault of the law—of the National Labor Relations Act? Not for one minute. The National Labor Relations Act was the work of a bi-partisan majority of both Houses of Congress. A majority of the members of my Party voted for it. That Act was modeled on the Railway Labor Act of 1926, a measure which was written, passed and approved by a Republican Administration.

Act Good Law

The National Labor Relations Act is a good and necessary law. It acknowledges the trend of our times and will continue to be the law of the land. But that law has been working badly. It has failed to secure the industrial harmony we sought. It has failed because under the present Administration the whims of bureaucrats take the place of government by law. Why, even on the railroads where an orderly system of mediation had been painstakingly created, we stood last December on the brink of a paralyzing strike.

Lists Agencies

That was only because one-man government could not keep its hands off established, previously successful legal processes.

There is another reason why the National Labor Relations Act has not worked as it should. Our labor relations right down the line have been smothered under a welter of agencies, boards, commissions, and bureaus.

Let me give you a list of just some of them:

There's the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, the Office of Labor Production, the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division, the National Labor Relations Board, the Conciliation Service, the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, the War Production Drive Division, the National Mediation Board, the Shipbuilding, Lumber, and other special industry commissions. In addition, there are labor sections of OPA, WPB, OES, OWN, the War Shipping Administration, Selective Service, and a jumble of others too numerous to mention.

Gives Example

This towering confusion of agencies has marked a serious backward step for the working people of the country. A Republican, President Taft, was the first to recognize that Labor's problems were of Cabinet importance. Under him the Department of Labor was created. That new department was soundly administered under four national administrations. Neither Labor, nor the nation had any quarrel with its operation. But for 12 straight years of New Deal bungling the Department of Labor has been left in the hands of an estimable lady who has been Secretary of Labor in name only. For all practical purposes we have neither a Secretary of Labor nor a Department of Labor today. We need a Secretary of Labor. We need a Department of Labor. Twelve years is too long to go without them. Sixteen years would be intolerable.

Let me give you a concrete example of what has been going on in every part of the country. A while ago an election was held to decide the collective bargaining agency in an important industry engaged wholly in critical wartime production. A dispute arose and both workers and employer found themselves forced to deal with the following agencies in that one dispute:

1. The United States Conciliation Service.
2. The Shipbuilding Commission of the National War Labor Board.
3. The Regional Office of the National War Labor Board.
4. The National War Labor Board.
5. The Regional Office of the Labor Division of the War Production Board.
6. The Washington Headquarters of the Labor Division of the War Production Board.
7. The Labor Division of the Regional Office of the Procurement Agency of the United States Maritime Commission.

Long Procedure

8. The Washington headquarters of the Procurement Agency of the United States Maritime Commission, Labor Division.
9. The Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.
10. The National Labor Relations Board.

Ten different government offices, all presuming to settle one labor dispute! There were four formal hearings in Washington. Both sides had to file seven different briefs and I may add, 15 copies of each. Finally, one year and five days after a union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board, there was a final order issued by the War Labor Board. At last things seemed clear and the agreement was sent to the printer.

But before the printer's proof was received, both sides were notified by the National Labor Relations Board that a new petition had been granted for a new election. So they were right back where they started.

Smith-Connally Act

Is it any wonder, in the face of that record, that the leaders of organized labor have found their jobs very nearly impossible? Is it any wonder that the workingmen and women of this country have felt they had just grievances? With more than 25 Federal agencies pulling in opposite directions, we have been yanked from crisis to crisis in the field of labor.

So Democratic Congressman Smith and Democratic Senator Connally produced the Smith-Connally Act, which they promised would solve all problems. Honest men were willing to believe that nothing could make the situation worse. So the statute was passed. It has not solved the problem. In the 12 months prior to the passage of the Smith-Connally Act there were 3,359 strikes. In the 12 months following the passage of that Act there were 4,448 strikes. In other words, the number of strikes after the Smith-Connally Act was passed increased by one third.

That law—the Smith-Connally Act—will expire with the termination of the war, as it should. The provisions of this law and the other New Deal interferences with free collective bargaining should never be renewed.

The right of workers to leave their jobs individually or together—the right to strike—is one of the fundamental rights of free men. It has sometimes been abused. But what has caused that abuse?

Let's get the answer to this one straight for the record, too. The New Deal is exclusively responsible for most of the serious wartime strikes. The chief blame goes directly into the White House and to its agency created at the top of all this chaos of agencies—the War Labor Board. That Board has supreme power over the vital matters of wages and conditions of employment. Whether by design or sheer incompetence, its practice has been to stall—weeks, months, sometimes years—before issuing decisions. For that reason, too, the working man and working woman and their families have had to suffer.

Cases Undecided

One month ago today, on Aug. 18, the War Labor Board had pending before it, still undecided, 22,381 cases. One of the oldest of these involved the rights and wages of 600,000 workers. Another one directly affected half a million wage-earners. The other 22,379 cases involved literally millions of working people living in every industrial center of this nation. That's why it's time for a change.

Now who gains by this planned confusion? The workers don't gain. The public is always in the middle. The war effort has been constantly hampered. Who does gain? There can be no doubt of the answer. This policy of delay, delay, and more delay serves only the New Deal and its political ends. It puts the leaders of labor on the spot. It makes them come hat in hand to the White House. It makes political loyalty the text of a man getting his rights. Personal government instead of government by law, politics instead of justice prevails in the labor field in this country and I am against that kind of administration and always will be.

This strategy of delay sets the stage for a great gesture—a big favor to labor before election day—a gesture carefully designed to make labor believe that something it is justly entitled to is a special gift from on high from the New Deal.

Government by Law

I refuse to believe that workers in this country will play the role of supplicants to any throne. I refuse to believe that any man or group of men can deliver any section of our people by holding the power of government over their heads as a club.

I do believe the American people when they go into the secrecy of the voting booth will insist on government by law and not by special favor and political extortion.

I propose that we shall have government by law after Jan. 20, 1945. Here is the first thing to be done. We must have, from the ranks of labor, an active, able Secretary of the Department of Labor.

Second, the functions of the Department of Labor must be put back into the Department of Labor. It will not be necessary for the workingmen and women of America to knock on door after door and sit in waiting room after waiting room to find out what their rights are.

Third, we shall abolish many of these wasteful, competing bureaus filled with men quarrelling for jurisdiction while American citizens stand and wait. We shall put their powers and their duties into the one place where they belong, in the Department of Labor. We shall establish the Fair Employment Practice Committee as a permanent function authorized by law.

Finally, just as we shall abolish unnecessary bureaus and agencies, we shall abolish privilege for one group over any other group. We shall see that every working man and woman stands equally in that department created to serve him, not to rule him. And there will be no back-door entrance to special privilege by one group over any other group of Americans.

Outlines Plans

There is no question where we want to go during these peacetime years for which we are electing a new President. We must establish equality between business, labor, and agriculture. We must have full employment. It must be at a high wage level. We must have protection of the individual from loss of his earning power through no fault of his own. We must have protection of the individual against the hazards of old age. We must have these things within the framework of free—and I mean free—collective bargaining.

To reach these goals we must increase, not decrease, our standard of living. We must increase, not decrease our production.

To Set Up Fair Rule

If there be those who would turn back the course of collective bargaining, they are doomed to a bitter disappointment. We are not going back to anything, not to bread lines, not to leaf raking, not to settling labor disputes with gun fire and gas bombs, not to wholesale farm foreclosures, not to another New Deal depression with ten million unemployed. We are going forward. The American workingman and his family can go forward. They will go forward in the size of their pay envelope, in the improvement of working conditions, in their possession of more and more of the good things of life.

We are going to establish fair, even-handed government with competent, orderly administration.

American working people know that with the restoration of freedom they will have their greatest opportunity to build better and stronger free labor unions. They will have unprecedented opportunity to bring genuine freedom to the members of the labor movement. They know that with such freedom, the workingmen themselves will drive both the racketeers and the Communists from positions of power, in the labor movement. That is why the racketeers and Communists are against a change of administration. That is another reason why it's time for a change.

The all-out peacetime effort of your next administration will be to encourage business, both large and small, to create jobs and opportunity. We shall establish conditions which will make it not only possible but good business for management to join hands with the great, free labor movement of this country in bringing about full employment at high wages.

Those who come home from the war and those who have produced for war—all our people—have earned a future with jobs for all. Nothing less can be considered victory at home to match our victory abroad. We must build a just and lasting peace. We must go forward, a courageous and united people, determined to make good the limitless promise of America.

'Gesture to Labor' Seen by G. O. P.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., said yesterday the Republicans were gaining ground in industrial communities and declared, "The stage is all set for some gesture to labor" by the Democratic Administration before Election Day.

"We are getting a better response in industrial communities than we anticipated," Mr. Brownell said in a press conference. "That is one of the significant changes in the campaign in the past month."

Asked on what he based his statement that there was a labor trend toward Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Mr. Brownell said the activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee were "undoubtedly a factor."

Mr. Brownell also said that labor leaders had found that the labor records of both Governor Dewey and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, were "progressive and fair to all."

Bricker and Truman Dine With Veterans

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Sept. 19

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, his Republican opponent, met last night at a banquet for the distinguished guests of the American Legion convention.

As Senator Truman passed the spot where Governor Bricker was eating, the Ohioan rose, and they grinned and shook hands. The Senator then went on to his own chair a dozen places away.

Coal Goes In, Comes Out

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Thirteen dealers have been compelled to remove from householders' cellars 204 tons of anthracite delivered in excess of the 50 per cent rule, which limits buying more than half the supply for the season to Oct. 1, the Solid Fuels Administration for War announced.

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TIME CYCLES ON
THE WAR EFFORT of the cycle factories in munitions production has been prodigious; small wonder when it is remembered that by 1939 cycle manufacture in this country had reached a stage of mass-quality-production achieved by few other industries.
I am often asked what will be the future of the bicycle in Britain and the British Commonwealth. Will all those who, when they were obliged to lay up their cars, were lucky enough to secure a cycle, keep on pedalling for business or pleasure after the war?
My answer is that, however much they may be tempted to discard their bicycles with their steel helmets and gas-masks, I hope they will continue to cycle for the sake of their personal fitness.
But, as happened after the last war, there will be a new and very important market for cycle output. Hundreds of thousands of "demobbed" youngsters of both sexes will be eager to possess cycles. They have tasted open-air life in the Forces, and the easiest and best way to maintain that contact in "Civvy Street" is—a bicycle. In our post-war world, the bicycle will play a bigger part than ever before.
The third of a short series of comments by Sir Edmund Crane, Chairman and Managing Director of the Hercules Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd., discussing the place of the cycle in the national structure.

Army of 2,000,000 Seen by Senator

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, forecast Sept. 18 that the United States would need 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men in the armed services immediately after the war ends and he said he saw no hope of a force less than 2,000,000 "for five, eight or ten years."

Senator Thomas, a member of the Senate Army and Navy subcommittees on appropriations, gave his views at a press conference in headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. He predicted that Oklahoma would go for President Roosevelt and the entire Democratic ticket in November.

Senator Thomas broke down his 2,000,000 estimate this way: Navy, 750,000; Air Corps, 750,000; ground forces, 500,000.

Women Urged to Cook 'Hurricane' Apple Pies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Housewives along the Atlantic Seaboard were urged by the War Food Administration to cook a lot of pies, cobblers, and fritters—by using "hurricane" apples—an estimated 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels of which were blown to the ground in last week's storm.

Stores in the territory will be supplied soon with these apples, bruised only slightly, if at all, the WFA said in asking consumers to take advantage of the temporary market surplus.

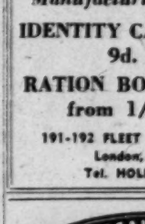
The main course of the hurricane—where most of the apples dropped—was from southeast Maryland directly north through New Hampshire to southern Maine and the quantity of apples blown from the trees varies from 10 to 75 per cent of the total crop in the storm area.

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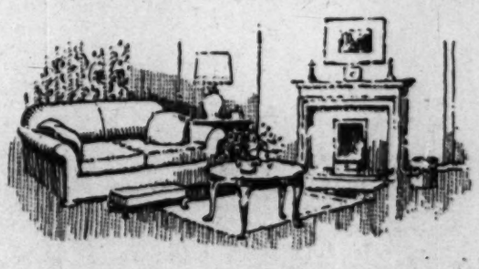

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Lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S.

Harry C. Browne, C. S., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of God's Healing Presence," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The Apostle James sounded the keynote leading to liberation when he wrote: " . . . whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein . . . shall be blessed in his deed" (James 1:25).

One of the purposes of a Christian Science lecture is to bring to those uninstructed in its teachings the glad tidings that this law of liberty has been revealed and is being demonstrated in Christian Science.

By invoking and applying this divine law of perfection or true spiritual being to all the apparent afflictions, injustices, and restrictions of mortal existence, students of this Science are proving step by step the falsity of the seeming afflictive laws of material sense.

Our presence here this evening is indicative of our desire for a fuller understanding of this universal law of liberation, and it is my privilege to welcome you most cordially to this lecture to be given by a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of this Church. The title of the lecture is "Christian Science: The Revelation of God's Healing Presence."

To most of you the speaker requires no introduction, having served this Church as First Reader for a period of three years. It gives me special pleasure to present Harry C. Browne of New York City. Mr. Browne:

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

To be brought into a clearer and closer realization of that presence of God which heals humanity's ills is a happy as well as a sacred experience. Your being here this evening indicates that you are searchers for this presence with which God has already blessed us. He has brought us together for our common good. Did not Jesus say, "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them"? And as Jesus' name or nature was certainly good, we may rightly believe that he referred to the Christ, the manifestation of God, as being present with them. Christian Science enables us to be aware of God as ever-present; it shows us how to think and live in the way pointed out by Christ Jesus. He overcame the material evidences of sin, sickness, and death because he understood God as ever-present, and so, here and now, brought freedom from suffering.

No doubt there are some here tonight who are hearing of Christian Science for the first time, and possibly others who are just becoming interested. Some of you may be members of other Christian denominations, and some may have never belonged to any church. But let me assure you all that, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written, "God explains Himself in Christian Science" (Message for 1901, p. 5), and if you are here with expectation and sincerity, looking for that larger understanding of God which will eventually enable you to heal yourself and others, you will not be disappointed. When we learn in Christian Science that God is All-in-all, as the Scriptures declare Him to be, and that all evil, sin, disease, and death are not real but only suppositions of the absence of God, or good, we can begin to demonstrate what we learn. However, as in other fields of endeavor, your success will depend largely upon your faithfulness, your perseverance, steadfastness, and honesty.

Message of Spiritual Healing

A writer once set down these stirring words regarding religion. He wrote: "Religion is not an escape nor an insurance. It is conquest. For man is in touch with such amazing resources that, no matter what happens, nothing can destroy his spirit! What matters is, how does he take what happens. The man who has found God has found one who will enable him to turn calamity into triumph" (*The Christian Science Journal*).

Christian Science brings to us the message of spiritual healing which Jesus proved in his life, making it clear that all disease and suffering, incapacity and disability are the results of false education, culminating in fear and helplessness. The argument of the *human* mind is, "This is a case that is incurable;" again, "Heredity makes it futile for me to expect to get help." Others argue that their condition has made them useless and a burden, but these are only arguments of human belief which can be successfully denied. Christian Science is the Science of God, of man, and the universe, helping us to find our spiritual selfhood, as God's image, possessing by reflection His qualities of wisdom, health, vigor, strength, purity, beauty, and unhampered activity.

Now, Christian Science not only heals the sick but it exposes and denounces the fraudulent beliefs and claims of materialistic theories relating to man's existence by giving us the facts of being, the truth about God's perfect creation.

In the Holy Bible, God is often referred to as presence. When Moses felt the need of God's help to bring up the children of Israel from the wilderness, he said to God, "See, thou sayest unto me, Bring up this people: and thou hast not let me know whom thou wilt send with me." And God said, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

What did Moses need more than that? God's presence would go with him, and give him rest. In all his walks and doings God would be ever-present, ever with him to guide him in all his steps—the light continually before him. This was enough for Moses, and it is enough for you and me in our seemingly perilous journey through the wilderness of human beliefs or, in other words, the journey out of the material into the spiritual. If we walk with God—that is, if we are conscious of good and live it, if we enjoy His presence in all our ways—it will be well with us. The great fact of being is that we are forever in His presence. We have always been there, are there now, and will always continue to be there, for spiritual man is God's reflection or witness. Man then must, of necessity, express all of the qualities of God or God would be unexpressed. Man is God's idea ever dwelling in Mind. But we must awaken to the fact that God is Spirit, and the one and only presence. Most of us have given little attention to this, because we were not aware of the spiritual facts of our being, but every time we have had a desire to be good, every time we have felt a great sense of compassion or love for mankind, renewed faith and confidence, we have felt the angels of His presence.

Material Life Is an Illusion

At this point in the unfoldment of our subject, the question might be asked, "Why are there not more who know and feel God's presence?" Mrs. Eddy answers the question in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Let me read what she says (p. 543): "In divine Science, the material man is shut out from the presence of God. The five corporeal senses cannot take cognizance of Spirit. They cannot come into His presence, and must dwell in dreamland, until mortals arrive at the understanding that material life, with all its sin, sickness, and death, is an illusion, against which divine Science is engaged in a warfare of extermination."

It is seen from these statements that the testimony of the five physical senses arguing for the mortal concept of things is not true and can only be considered in the light of a dream. And that all sickness, failure, sin, death, calamity, war, and famine must be intelligently dealt with as illusion, and destroyed by scientific reasoning based on the eternal, unchangeable, invariable, invincible, and indestructible facts of Spirit, which is God. Surely none of us believes that the experiences of a sleeping dream are real, and we know when we awaken the memory of the experience will soon fade away. We know it was a dream and we are not disturbed by it. And so, as we discover in Science that the whole material experience we are going through is a waking dream of belief of life, intelligence, and substance in matter, we shall give less attention to material evidences and think more of spiritual facts.

Naturally we do not see God with the physical senses, neither can we see our real spiritual selfhood with these senses. After admitting that God is Spirit, we must conclude that man must be spiritual, too. This is the most important fact for us to know. God made man in His image and likeness, according to the Bible's first chapter of Genesis.

The question next arises: How can this illusion or dream of material existence, the presence of evil and absence of God, be broken? For the answer let me read again from the Christian Science textbook (p. 596): "The illuminations of Science give us a sense of the nothingness of error, and they show the spiritual inspiration of Love and Truth to be the only fit preparation for admission to the presence and power of the Most High." Here, then, is the way to awaken from the dream. The mortal or human consciousness must be prepared to let go of its material, darkened sense of things, through the light of spiritual understanding of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's teachings.

In the Holy Bible, Moses comes first as the one to whom God revealed His great name, His nature, as "I AM THAT I AM," and to whom God later gave the Ten Commandments. Upon some understanding of these commands has been based all successful government of both individual and state since Moses' time. Jesus of Nazareth, who spoke "as never man spake," taught and demonstrated his spiritual understanding of God's law. The commands to love God supremely and one's neighbor, and even the "stranger that is within thy gates" as himself, are included in the revelation to Moses.

Jesus reiterated these commands and explained their spiritual basis and proved their applicability at all times to human needs.

As the Apostle John writes, "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." The earthly experience of Christ Jesus impressed humanity in two ways: first, through his teachings which have endured throughout twenty centuries and are still as true and inspiring, as pertinent as when Jesus was here among men; second, that he brought to the human consciousness such an understanding and realization of the presence of God that many felt its healing power, freeing them from sin, disease, and even death.

Jesus understood God. This understanding was due to his clear realization of spiritual being, for he was endowed with the Christ from God. The name "Christ," which is so often associated with Jesus, was really the divine nature of God which our Master expressed. Mrs. Eddy defines "Christ" as, "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). And "Jesus" is defined by her as, "The highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality" (Science and Health, p. 589). Mrs. Eddy also states: "Jesus was the son of a virgin. He was appointed to speak God's word and to appear to mortals in such a form of humanity as they could understand as well as perceive" (Science and Health, p. 332). He knew that the age in which he lived was grossly material and idolatrous, and so he appealed to his listeners through parables and healings. He promised his followers that, though he must leave them, his words and works would live, and they that believed on him the works which he did they would do, also, and even greater works. And, most important of all, he prophesied the coming of the Comforter or Christ, Truth, which he said the Father would send, which would show men all things that he had taught—in other words, the healing of sin and sickness through understanding God and the facts of spiritual being.

Revelation Came to Mrs. Eddy

The intervening years have shown a gradual, steady growth in the appreciation of his teachings and of his unbounded love for humanity. Men and women have voiced their admiration of him and attested their faith in grand and glorious lives devoted to the advancement of the Christian religion. But, not understanding his teaching sufficiently to do the healing works, men have, for the most part, relied upon material remedies for correcting the ills of the body. But the great fact of God's presence, power, and intelligence could not be denied a place in human affairs and, as has always been the case when one is prepared to receive a revelation of God, the revelation appears.

So Mary Baker Eddy, one of our own countrywomen, proved to be the one ready to receive this revelation of divine Science, which is the promised Comforter. Mrs. Eddy was an earnest, devoted student of the Bible, a firm believer in God, and she was particularly impressed with the healing works of Jesus and his disciples. At a time when Mrs. Eddy was suffering from the result of an accident, which her physician thought would be fatal, she turned to her Bible for comfort and strength and read the account Matthew gives of Jesus' healing of the man sick with the palsy. She found herself suddenly healed and recognized that the healing was due to God's presence and power. Wouldn't you like to hear the story?

"1. And he entered into a ship, and passed over, and came into his own city.

"2. And, behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed: and Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy; Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee.

"3. And, behold, certain of the scribes said within themselves, This man blasphemeth.

"4. And Jesus knowing their thoughts said, Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?

"5. For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?

"6. But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy,) Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house.

"7. And he arose, and departed to his house.

"8. But when the multitudes saw it, they marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men" (Matthew 9:1-8).

This is the power which healed Mrs. Eddy. Now to many people Mrs. Eddy's healing might have been of little importance. Some might say, "Oh, she would have gotten well, anyway," or, "Maybe the doctor was wrong." But not so with Mrs. Eddy. As she relates it in her textbook (p. 109): "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

So Mrs. Eddy set to work to discover the "divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love," which she has named "Christian Science" (p. 107). Law is the expression of the power and authority of Principle, God. And as Mrs. Eddy has written, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to' " (Science and Health, p. 107). So we see a proof of the truth taught by Christ Jesus in Mrs. Eddy's healing.

True Perception of God's Nature

You will naturally agree that there must be a true perception of God's nature before one can understand His presence and its power. And, again, we must know that it is only a mortal sense, a false sense of man, that is to be corrected by this healing presence, for man in God's image is not in need of healing. But we mortals need to know what God is, or we fall victims to the belief of another presence, the opposite or absence of God or good, called evil. Mrs. Eddy has given us the following all-embracing definition of God, which I will read from the textbook (p. 465): "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," which terms, she says, are synonymous, referring "to one absolute God." "They are also intended," she says, "to express the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity."

Then we learn, according to Christian Science, that God is incorporeal, that is, without a physical body; divine not human, supreme, without an equal, and infinite, filling all space; and we also learn that the presence of God would embrace the presence of His synonyms—the presence of Mind, the presence of Spirit, the presence of Soul, the presence of Principle, the presence of Life, the presence of Truth, and the presence of Love.

Now while to each synonym we may for the moment attribute a particular healing quality or activity, we must remember that the words are synonymous, and for that reason what pertains to Mind would also pertain to Spirit, to Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love. However, it is true our understanding of God is enlarged and eventually completed by a study of these seven other names for Deity. And when we understand the full significance of Truth and Love we shall recognize that Truth and Love are indeed one and the same, and that one is God.

Let us consider these synonyms for God in their different aspects. Now the healing activity of Mind is to instruct. Mind is the source of intelligence and must know its own ideas, and must be continually imparting itself through these ideas. Man, being the highest idea of God, reflects perception, comprehension, understanding, discernment—all of the qualities of God's wisdom. Searching for God we shall find ourselves instructed by the divine Mind. Constructive ideas, thoughts, will unfold to us as we pray for wisdom and understanding, and the darkening suggestions of ignorance, backwardness, imperception, and dullness are naturally healed in the light of this presence of the divine Mind.

The healing activity of Spirit is to purify. Spiritual man already created in God's likeness is immaculate, pure, holy, and the human or mortal man, conceived in sin, as the Bible says, needs to know these facts in order to purify his thinking. The presence of Spirit renders harmless the beliefs of contamination and infection, even though one is exposed to sin and disease. In reality there is nothing anywhere which can contaminate or affect the perfect man of God's creating, and that man is your true selfhood.

The healing activity of Soul is to glorify. Soul imparts the majesty, the supremacy, the glory of God, and as we magnify or glorify God in our human thinking, we become aware of His glory, His majesty and supremacy. This reflected glory takes away the false sense of self-glorification, self-condemnation, or self-pity. Boasting, vanity, conceit, inferiority, and self-depreciation give way to this healing power of Soul. By constantly glorifying God or good, the fleshly cravings are quieted. The so-called pleasures of material sense involve us in sickness and sin, but these false claims disappear with the growing realization that true and lasting joy can come only through the presence of Soul.

Next let us consider the healing activity of Principle. Principle governs. Principle is infinite causation. There can be no effect without a cause. Man is the effect of Principle. He is Principle's idea, man at one with his Maker. Man can no more be separated from his Principle than cause can be separated from effect. Realizing that Principle governs its idea helps mankind to overcome the belief that man is governed by mortal mind instead of God. This is the greatest curse that material belief has visited upon mortal man. Goodness is of God, never of person. Jesus referred directly to this when he said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." God governs man, and as we drop the material for the spiritual, God's harmonious and continuous government will be manifested in our human experience.

The healing activity of Life is to perpetuate. Only by acknowledging that Life is God can we begin to grasp the fuller meaning of Life as "immortality brought to light," as the textbook says (p. 335). God, who is eternal Life, is forever expressing Himself through spiritual man; consequently man is the expression of Life. Life is not in material things nor in the material sense of man. Paul said, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Then to do or be good in the human experience is to reflect God, Life, thereby helping everyone with whom we come in contact. As we do this we become consciously aware of that presence of Life which destroys the belief in or fear of death.

Sin and Disease Do Not Exist

The healing activity of Truth is to correct. Now Truth is that which *is*. God being all or Truth, there is no opposite of Truth termed error. God is. Sin and disease, as well as death, are not. They are not the truth or facts of being, while holiness, immortality, and harmony are. Then all sickness, sin, and death are errors which Truth, understood, destroys. Truth can only correct what is untrue. God's man, reflecting truth, needs no correcting, but the human self must be corrected and be disciplined by the truth which Jesus said would make us free. Truth is never reversed, but, as the textbook states (p. 442), "the reverse of error is true." We must willingly see the so-called material man as a false concept of man. Then, by acknowledging the spiritual man as the true man, we shall find ourselves in the presence of Truth—of that which *is*.

And, finally, the healing activity of Love is to inspire. Man, as God's representative, is forever inspired, and this destroys the beliefs of depression, dejection, discouragement, and frustration. We can always know the presence of Love by its uplifting, strengthening and joyous effect. The cup of inspiration is the blessing of Love. Nothing else can take the place of that unselfish desire to share with others the blessing of the Father. Being aware of the presence of divine Love, we are healed of hate, revenge, selfishness. No other word but Love can fitly describe the goodness of God. Blessing all with His tender care, not willing that one of us should suffer or grieve or die, "of purer eyes than to behold evil," God is indeed the Giver of all good, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." As John says, "We love him, because he first loved us."

As the years bring with them just and appreciative regard for all those who have given to men a higher and holier sense of God and His creation, how grateful we are and shall continue to be that Mary Baker Eddy, throughout the remainder of her earthly days, devoted her entire time and fortune to the establishment, equipment, and nourishment of the Cause of Christian Science. The persecutions which were heaped upon Christ Jesus for bringing a doctrine based upon love rather than creed and ceremonies were likewise heaped upon Mrs. Eddy for her discovery of matter's nothingness and the allness of Spirit. It was no little thing to expose the workings of the carnal mind, to uncover evil's subtle ways for accomplishing more iniquity.

But Mrs. Eddy, following our dear Master, drank of the bitter cup and pressed on in spite of seemingly overpowering odds, until today Christian Science is a recognized religion, honored and established in the Christian world. No one but she knew what it meant to be the author of Science and Health. Just think for a moment of one fact. There was a time when no one knew what she was talking about. She, alone, comprehended the meaning of her "scientific statement of being" (Science and Health, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Mrs. Eddy Proved Statement

And she had to prove this statement, denying the claims of matter and declaring the allness of God as Mind or Spirit. Her demonstration of these statements continues in their full force today, and the years will grandly credit her and her teachings, and humanity will rise up in ever-increasing numbers and call her blessed.

There is a chapter in this textbook which gives us many proofs of the successful operation of the teachings of Christian Science. This chapter is entitled "Fruitage." Here are over one hundred pages of well-authenticated testimonies of those who have been healed of almost every known disease or condition by just reading and studying the textbook. Not one of these persons consulted a practitioner. They were cured through reading and studying Mrs. Eddy's revelation of the ever-presence and power of God.

God certainly cannot do any more for us than He has already done. He knows our needs are spiritual and already He has supplied them. To pray to understand this fact is true prayer, which will be answered.

During the busy activities of the day with its many distractions, suggestions of evil of all kinds constantly presenting themselves, we should maintain our poise and confidence in God through prayer. And it becomes the privilege and duty of the one desiring to know God aright to commune with Him frequently. This communion with God is the most holy and sacred privilege we have. And Christian Science enables us to so silence the material senses and quiet our own impulsiveness and anxieties that we are able to have audience with God and take in the purifying qualities of His presence as one imbibes a refreshing draught of cool water or the warmth and light of the sun. Mrs. Eddy states in her chapter on prayer in Science and Health (p. 15), "Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error."

Perfect prayer consists not in the multitude of words, but in the strength of the pure desire which raises the thought toward God. To pray effectively Jesus said we must enter into our closet and close the door and our Father which seeth in secret will reward us openly—we must shut out our fears and anxieties for ourselves and others and realize the facts of our true being as the sons and daughters of God. There is an old proverb which reads, "The bee that gathers the honey is not the one that flits from flower to flower, but the one that remains down in the flower." The benefits of this will be appreciated in its application to prayer. It is not the hurried, wordy prayer, but, rather, quietly dwelling upon and realizing the holy, loving nature of God that brings us His blessings.

Jesus Saw Perfect Image

Now Jesus frequently took himself apart from the crowded cities and towns to a mountain or hilltop in order to be alone in prayer. It was not so much the physical isolation as the conscious elevation above all materiality, the realization of man's unity with God, which Jesus desired. In following Jesus' history we find those periods of elevated thought succeeded by great demonstrations of spiritual power. God's man was revealed so clearly in his thought that he saw only the perfect image and likeness of the Father. And the climax of his demonstration over death occurred shortly after his prayerful experience on the Mount of Olives.

Working Christian Scientists soon realize the great need for these periods of spiritual refreshment, these moments spent in God's presence, imbibing His purity, wisdom, strength, and joy with which to meet and overcome the errors of material existence. Mrs. Eddy states in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 133): "Three times a day, I retire to seek the divine blessing on the sick and sorrowing, with my face toward the Jerusalem of Love and Truth, in silent prayer to the Father which 'seeth in secret,' and with childlike confidence that He will reward 'openly.' In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

Among Christian Scientists and, indeed, others, one is apt to hear the expression, "Well, the thing has got to be handled; and we've got to handle it or it will handle us." This handling of a problem or situation is the necessary means of destroying its claims to discourage and depress us. And the fundamental fact in the practice of the Christian religion is to recognize the great truths of God's allness and intelligence and then handle or correct the spurious claims of evil.

Beginning with the premise that God or good is All-in-all, the only presence, we see that evil must be nothing. Evil is referred to in the Scriptures as a serpent, always hiding itself in the guise of good, and that is just what material beliefs are constantly trying to do—impress us that there is pleasure in matter and only dullness in Spirit. But when we have found out, to our joy, that matter and its beliefs can result only in suffering and sorrow and that happiness and true pleasure are qualities of divine Mind, we are then ready to seek Him in whose presence, the Psalmist said, there is "fulness of joy"; and at whose "right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

For a fine example of handling error let me recall another incident which happened to Moses. The story goes that Moses, upon being instructed by God to rescue the children of Israel from slavery to the Egyptians, answered God, saying, "But, behold, they will not believe me, nor hearken unto my voice: for they will say, The Lord hath not appeared unto thee. And the Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod. And he said, Cast it on the ground. And he cast it on the ground, and it became a serpent; and Moses fled from before it. And the Lord said unto Moses, Put forth thine hand, and take it by the tail. And he put forth his hand, and caught it, and it became a rod in his hand: that they may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee."

The interesting part of this episode is that instead of asking Moses to pick up the serpent, grasping it by the neck so that it would not reach him with its fangs, the Lord told him to pick it up by the tail, which to human reasoning would be the most dangerous method of handling the serpent. But, obedient to God, Moses calmed his fear and took it by the tail, and it became a rod in his hand. We may gain a splendid lesson from this incident, for it shows matter to be a belief only, which becomes dangerous or beneficent according to our thought about it. Then error should be handled from its most dangerous aspect, for it cannot hurt you.

A little child had been suffering from a severe earache, or mastoiditis, and as her mother was unable to meet and heal the condition, a Christian Science practitioner was asked to help, so treatment was taken up. Instead of getting any relief the child seemed to grow worse, and the mother more fearful. The practitioner had been faithful and sincere in her work. But she knew that had she rightly diagnosed the case, it would have been healed. So, in humility and trust, she turned to God and asked Him to reveal to her the error of belief that was holding the patient. After a few moments of quiet, prayerful meditation, like a beam of light in the darkness, came the words, "Handle the error from its most dangerous aspect." The thought was then turned to find what was the most dangerous aspect of the case, and suddenly the answer came, "Why, the mother is afraid that the little one is going to die." The most dangerous aspect is always the fear of death. Immediately the practitioner turned her attention silently to the claim of death. She knew that God is the life of man and life can never result in death, that God is Love, and mercy and compassion are always present to overcome the beliefs of everlasting punishment and condemnation, that perfect Love casts out fear or inflammation. The action of these true ideas soon had its effects on the mortal fear and helplessness expressed by the mother; and the child, released from the mother's fear-laden thoughts, quickly recovered from the beliefs of suffering and in a few hours was entirely free and about her play. What a beautiful answer to understanding prayer!

Many Evidences of God's Guidance

There is today a marked increase in prayerful consideration of God and many evidences of His guidance and protection. In the war in which we as a nation are concerned with our allies, we hear from time to time of men in great extremity showing exceptional judgment. We also hear of numberless cases of endurance and strength beyond the ordinary human capacity and under circumstances of almost unbelievable stress. We hear, too, of what seem to the human sense miraculous escapes from conditions threatening disaster. These incidents all point to the presence of Mind's direction. God's omnipresence and omnipotence are set forth strikingly in the one hundred and thirty-ninth Psalm. Let me read from it:

"7. Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?

"8. If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou are there.

"9. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea;

"10. Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me.

"17. How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!

"18. If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand: when I awake, I am still with thee."

Why does God have so intimate a knowledge of man? Because man is the creation of God. Then God is the Mind of man and forever blesses him with thoughts that can only comfort, cheer, instruct, correct, guide, and empower!

As we begin to understand even a little of this watchful care and guidance we wonder that we ever should drift from that presence and goodness and can only account for it on the ground that as yet we have not sufficiently understood the nothingness of material existence.

At this crucial period in the world's history men and women are looking and searching, as never before, for that heavenly reassurance which will enable them to look beyond the physical evidence of evil to that spiritual consciousness or divine presence, in which there is no war, no disease, no death, and where the brotherhood of man is already established, to that secret place of the Most High, where one truly finds his protection from this onslaught of paganism against Christianity.

Prophet's Words Being Fulfilled

Never before has the earth been so engulfed in war. This fact leads one reasonably to expect that, because of its all-embracing nature, there will emerge from this fiery trial a peace promising more lasting good than the world has ever known. The prophet Ezekiel's words are being fulfilled: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is." This prophecy will not stop short of complete fulfillment, which shall be the coming of the Christ, Truth, to the individual consciousness of every man, woman, and child. Then they "shall know me, from the least to the greatest" (Hebrews 8:11).

The despotic forces of evil—self-will, injustice, cruelty, theft, and destruction—seem to be holding sway over a great part of the world. And there are evidences of the infiltration of anti-Christian methods and purposes in every portion of the globe.

We must not, however, be dismayed at the picture presented by mortal mind for, as Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 97), "The more destructive matter becomes, the more its nothingness will appear, until matter reaches its mortal zenith in illusion and forever disappears." But unless we are awake and alert to the hidden ways of Satan's warfare, we shall find ourselves either lulled into apathy by it, or made frantic by fear. The purpose of Satan is always to divide and separate, and then destroy individually, whether it be groups of persons or groups of nations. United we'll stand, divided we'll fall.

As our eyes are opened through spiritual clear-sightedness to the presence of God, we shall behold the unseen chariots and horses that the prophet Elisha saw, and rise in strength and courage to face any foe. "For they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Unflinching, unyielding faithfulness to God and to mankind, a refusal to admit the power of the strongest and most tenacious suggestions of evil—these stalwart traits of character may at any moment receive marvellous rewards.

The Christian peoples of the world have accepted the challenge of materialism and paganism and have virtually taken up the burden of all oppressed peoples everywhere. God will supply strength and grace, wisdom and power to those who do His work, for it is self-evident that God works with those who work with Him. Hence our hope and faith in ultimate victory.

Let us throw away the crutches of dependence on matter and physicality, and lean on the sustaining arms of God. Let us put off the dark glasses of prejudice, fear, and doubt and look through the lens of faith and hope; let us take off the sackcloth of self-pity and self-justification and put on the robes of gratitude and joy. Let us stop drinking in the beliefs of passions and appetites and imbibe the inspiration of purity and love. Remember, God's words to Moses are for you, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." Let this presence go with you in your church, in your business, in your home, in your school, in your innocent pleasures, in your car, in the cockpit of your bomber, in the depths of the sea, in your submarine, on the bridge of the battleship, in the workshop, the shipyard, the battlefield, at home and abroad. There is no place where His presence may not be felt and His power realized. For in God's presence evil is forever absent and God is present here, now, and forever.

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled "Postwar Employment."

The Home Forum

Postwar Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to employment when the pressure of wartime production is over? What about the men and women released from the armed services during the period of reconversion? Human planning, even when based on the purest motives, is far from a complete answer to any problem.

Christian Science teaches us how to turn to God, the one Mind, for the solution of every problem. God's law rectifies the maladjustments of adverse business conditions, whether they call themselves labor shortage or unemployment, overproduction or insufficient capacity to consume.

One who understands God's law of good can face the postwar world with confidence and without fear. He knows that there is a place in God's universe for each individual to fill—a place where he can use his various abilities and talents that they may bring blessing to himself and to others, glorifying God.

* * *

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, states (p. 471), "Man is, and forever has been, God's reflection." It follows, then, that man's only true employment is reflecting God. When this spiritual fact is understood and acknowledged, employment is manifested humanly.

A young woman, upon arriving at her place of business one morning, was met with the announcement that because of a change in office policy her services were no longer needed. She was a student of Christian Science, and immediately declared to herself with great firmness: "Man's only job is reflecting God. Therefore I cannot be out of a job. My desire is to serve, and that right desire must be blessed and bear fruit."

* * *

It was a large organization, and her immediate superior sought a position for her in another department. He was told that there was a scarcity of jobs and a long list of applicants. Quietly and steadfastly she maintained her position as God's reflection. Later she felt impelled to visit the personnel director. At first his reply was the same, but after a brief and friendly conversation he recalled having heard of an opening in a branch organization. An appointment was made immediately, and by midafternoon she found herself in a new and interesting position. She had indeed proved that man is continuously employed.

Some years later this young woman had an opportunity to take a motor trip of several months. When she had been away some time the mesmerism of business depression began to be felt and expressed on all sides. Letters came to her telling of friends and relatives who had been dismissed and were experiencing difficulty in finding employment.

She knew that she had already proved that true employment is reflecting God, and that truth once seen and demonstrated cannot be reversed. To her thought very clearly and reassuringly came a promise in the Christian Science textbook (*ibid.*, p. 74): "In Christian Science there is never a retrograde step, never a return to positions outgrown."

As she confidently held to this truth, the following Bible verses came to thought (Psalms 91:7, 11): "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. . . . For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." She knew that Angels, as defined in part in Science and Health (p. 581), were "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect."

It was very clear to her that no matter what the material sense testimony might be, she could not be disturbed by fear of unemployment if she would entertain His angels—in other words, keep her thoughts in line with the truths she had learned in Christian Science.

The morning of the day she returned from her trip her former employer telephoned her home to say that there was a position open which he wanted very much to have her fill. Within the week she was happily at work in a new and interesting field.

* * *

There is no "reconversion period" in God's universe. God's care and provision for His children do not lapse, to be resumed upon some brighter future day. God loves His own with an everlasting love that knows no interruption. Did not Christ Jesus say, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him" (Matthew 6:8)?

Each child of God has his rightful place in God's kingdom, which only he can fill. One cannot outline what this place shall be or where it shall be; but one can joyously acknowledge that there is such a place and that it is God-established throughout eternity. For God has promised (Ezekiel 37:26), "Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Harry C. Browne, C. S., of New York City, entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of God's Healing Presence," will be found on Page 9.



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HARP OF THE WINDS—A VIEW OF THE SEINE": *A Painting by Homer D. Martin*

HOMER DODGE MARTIN (1836 to 1897) was an American artist who received the inspiration for some of his finest painting during the years he lived in France. In 1882 he settled at Villerville, on the estuary of the River Seine. Here he caught the charm of more intimate scenery than he had previously known and his method responded to the new inspiration. It was during the later period of his life, however, at home in America, that the finest fruits of his Normandy experience were garnered. Always contemplative by nature, Martin was at his best when working from remote and well-matured memories. It was at this time that "Harp of the Winds—a View of the Seine" was painted.

In the realm of landscape painting, Martin is considered one of a distinguished trio, the others being Inness and Wyant.

"Harp of the Winds" is one of the best expressions of the gentle, soothing quality which the artist absorbed from his observation of nature and which he so ably conveyed in his landscape paintings. Peacefulness, aspiration, and quiet strength pervade the scene. There is peace in the gently-flowing current of the river, with the trees reflected in it; in the wide expanse of sky and in the little village, glimpsed in the distance, at the water's edge. Aspiration is shown in the tall, straight poplars, pointing skyward. The strip of sandy shore and the steep bank, covered with heavy foliage, add solidity and strength. Soft colors in the painting convey peace and rest. Gray-green is predominant in the trees; yellow is used with effect on the bank and in the sky. One feels a deep quiet, broken only by the gentle lapping of the water and the soothing music of the wind as it blows through the branches of the poplar trees.

M. B. T.

Fruit Known to Our Forefathers

IT'S FIG-TIME in Mississippi. So important a season that a full-length editorial on the subject appeared recently in one of our daily newspapers. Quaintly enough, summer in the Deep South has a way of dividing itself into crepe myrtle time, watermelon time, cotton-picking time, each with its own peculiar charm. But it takes a fig to make the headlines.

When I married into a New England family, it was my special delight to introduce my husband to the luscious purple figs that hang so temptingly from the fruit-laden tree in our back yard. I sprinkled them with sugar and I covered them with cream; they made such a delectable dish he opined that the man who dwelt "under his vine and under his fig tree" was a person of rare discrimination. Then I presented him to the small brown figs that provide their own sweetness and leave sugar stamps free for sealing up that sweetness, and he ate so many of those that there were none left to preserve. The large green ones with thick skins that fly open, and show a delicate pink inside, he declared too pretty to eat. If he had meant that, we'd have fig jam when winter comes.

* * *

A few days ago, I realized anew the significance of fig-time in our community. I stopped my car to pick up a woman who was waiting for a bus and, after a few conservative remarks about the weather, she grew confidential and began to talk about figs. "Isn't it sheer extravagance," she asked me, "to pay twenty-five cents for a mere bowl of figs when I used to get a waterbucket full for fifty cents?" Solemnly we discussed the question as if it were a world problem. It took a mile and a half to reach a decision. If you've got a fig tooth, according to our final verdict, any price goes.

The editorial writer knew what he was talking about. A fig-tree in one's yard pays good dividends. It is one of the few fruit trees that need no cultivation, no spraying, no pruning, and its shade is so delightfully dense it is pleasant to sit under at any hour of a hot day. Its leaves, triangular-shaped—like three leaves sewn together—are, in the sunshine, medium green and restful; in the moonlight or after a light summer rain, they are clear polished jade. So decorative are they that I often use them as doilies when serving an utterly delicious and delicately sweet fig ice-cream.

* * *

With its picturesque past, it is readily understandable why the fig-tree occupies a unique place in history. Being the earliest-named tree in the Bible, it probably introduced sweets to our forefathers, who made "cakes of figs" and who learned how edible they are when dried. As the above-mentioned editorial has it: "In most of the ancient literatures figs are prominently featured, being native, from Syria to the Canary Islands."

But it remained for the Greek Faunus, god of animals and prophecy and crops, properly to evaluate the lowly fig. For our writer continues—"Among the legend-making Greeks, the fig fauns—fauns with the most excellent taste, who lived on nothing but figs—had their place along with rural deities."

For those fauns, I have a deep personal feeling. Such eminently intelligent creatures would easily read my thoughts, as I look from my window at the fig-tree just outside. That tree is an invitation to the fig-minded—and I wouldn't change places with anyone.

A. P. F.

L'Après-guerre et le Travail

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QU'EN SERA-T-IL des emplois lorsque les industries de guerre n'occuperont plus un nombre immense de travailleurs? Que feront les hommes et les femmes licenciés, les anciens soldats, pendant la période transitoire, le rétablissement qui suivra la paix? Même s'ils se fondent sur le mobile le plus pur, les plans humains ne peuvent jamais fournir la solution complète d'un problème quelconque.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend à nous tourner vers Dieu, l'unique Entendement, pour résoudre tous les problèmes. La loi divine rectifie, dans les affaires comme partout ailleurs, les conditions anormales, qu'elles se nomment rareté de la main-d'œuvre, chômage, surproduction, ressources insuffisantes.

Le disciple qui comprend la divine loi du bien peut envisager l'après-guerre avec confiance et sans crainte. Il sait que dans l'univers de Dieu, il y a pour chacun une place à remplir — une place où l'on peut employer ses talents, ses capacités diverses, pour apporter des bénédictions aux autres et à soi-même, en glorifiant Dieu.

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* par Mary Baker Eddy, déclare (p. 471): "L'homme est le reflet de Dieu, et l'a toujours été." Il s'ensuit donc que la véritable occupation de l'homme consiste à refléter Dieu. Quand ce fait spirituel est compris, reconnu, l'activité se manifeste même sur le plan humain.

Une jeune femme qui travaillait dans un bureau eut un matin la surprise de s'entendre annoncer qu'on n'aurait plus besoin de ses services, car le travail allait être organisé différemment. Comme elle étudiait la Science Chrétienne, elle se dit immédiatement, avec beaucoup de fermeté: "Le seul emploi de l'homme consiste à refléter Dieu. Donc je ne puis être sans emploi. Je souhaite de servir, et ce désir légitime doit avoir la bénédiction divine et porter des fruits."

Comme il s'agissait d'une firme importante, le chef de bureau chercha à placer la jeune femme dans un autre service. Mais on lui dit que les places étaient rares et les candidats nombreux. En attendant, la Scientiste, avec calme et fermeté, persistait à savoir qu'elle était la réflexion de Dieu. Plus tard, elle sentit qu'il lui fallait parler avec le directeur du personnel. Tout d'abord il fit les remarques qu'elle avait déjà entendues; mais après une brève conversation où régnait la bienveillance, il se souvint que dans une filiale, il y avait un poste à repourvoir. On prit immédiatement les mesures nécessaires, et vers le milieu de l'après-midi la jeune femme était dans sa nouvelle place, où le travail était intéressant. Elle avait vraiment prouvé que l'homme est employé d'une manière continue.

Quelques années plus tard, cette personne eut l'occasion de faire en automobile un voyage qui devait durer plusieurs mois. Elle était partie depuis quelque temps lorsqu'on commença de ressentir et d'exprimer un peu partout le mesmérisme de la crise financière. Les lettres qu'elle recevait disaient que tel parent, tel ami avait perdu sa place et ne parvenait pas à retrouver du travail.

Elle savait avoir déjà prouvé que l'emploi véritable consiste à refléter Dieu, et que la vérité ne peut être renversée une fois qu'on l'a vue, démontrée. Cette promesse rassurante que contient le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien lui vint très clairement à la pensée (*ibid.*, p. 74): "Dans la Science Chrétienne il n'y a point de rétrogression, ni de retour à un point de vue dépassé."

En s'attachant avec confiance à cette vérité, elle fut aussi soutenue par deux versets de la Bible (Psaume 91:7, 11): "Que mille tombent à ton côté, et dix mille à ta droite, tu ne seras pas atteint... Car il ordonnera à ses anges de te garder dans toutes tes voies." Elle savait que les "Anges" sont "les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites," comme l'explique *Science et Santé* (p. 581).

Elle vit très clairement que malgré le témoignage des sens matériels, la crainte de l'inactivité ne pouvait lui causer des angoisses si elle-même entretenait les anges de Dieu — c'est-à-dire, si ses pensées se conformaient aux vérités apprises en Science Chrétienne.

Le jour où elle revenait de voyage, son ancien patron téléphona chez elle dans la matinée pour dire qu'il y avait dans ses bureaux une place où elle serait la bienvenue, car elle y rendrait de grands services. Moins d'une semaine plus tard, elle était au travail dans un domaine nouveau et plein d'intérêt.

L'univers divin ne comporte aucune "période de rétablissement." La tendresse, la sollicitude de Dieu pour Ses enfants n'ont jamais cessé; elles n'ont donc pas à rentrer en vigueur quand seront venus des temps favorables. Dieu aime les Siens d'un amour éternel, qui ne connaît point d'interruption. Le Christ Jésus n'a-t-il pas déclaré (Matthieu 6:8): "Votre Père sait de quoi vous avez besoin, avant que vous le lui demandiez"?

Dans le royaume divin, chaque enfant de Dieu a sa place légitime, que lui seul peut remplir. Nul ne peut décider à l'avance où sa place doit être et ce qu'elle sera; mais l'on peut reconnaître avec joie que cette place existe, qu'elle est divinement établie dans l'éternité. Voici en effet la promesse de Dieu (Ézéchiel 37:26): "Je contracterai avec eux une alliance de paix; ce sera entre eux et moi une alliance éternelle. Je les rétablirai, et je les rendrai nombreux. Je mettrai mon sanctuaire au milieu d'eux pour toujours."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Forest Fantasy

Shy and demure they stand as though
Waiting in dusky aisles for some
Word that was spoken long ago,
Fulfillment that has never come.

Wind in the branches well might be
A muted organ-music, where
Sun slants through Gothic tracery—
Breathless, the forest listens there.

What ceremonial veil of mist
Has evening spun to consecrate
That futile and forgotten tryst?
Bride-white, the birches stand and wait.

BAYKA RUSSELL

As Evening Darkened the Horizon

THE TIDE WAS rising slowly, soundlessly, all a level grey, like water upset spreading into a pool. Evening was already darkening the horizon. In all that wan waste, all André could still see were a beached boat, a man on his way to the Mount with a basket on his back, and, in the distance shorewards, two black dots moving slowly towards dry land.

André recalled the two cockle-gatherers whom he had seen at the "Fancy." Those black dots must be they, beating a retreat before the rising tide. . . .

He made his way along the rampart. To his right, down below in the High Street, the electric lamps were lit. At the same time, a gust of wind swept up the dust in front of him. The wind had veered to the north. All at once, the sea came to life. It answered the potent breath that blew upon it with an immense murmur. The first stars came out in a sky soon swept clear of clouds.

André went home to stoke up the stove. Household jobs had long since been familiar to him. As a scout, as a camper . . . he had attended to fires.

It was getting quite dark when he returned to the embankment to wait for the coach. There was a nip in the air, so he started walking briskly towards Pontorson. At the end of ten minutes, he looked round. He came to a halt, wonderstruck by what he saw.

Before him, against a background of night studded with stars, the Mount rose up in spectral but vivid relief. Its base was bathed in diffused light; but all the Abbey remained in darkness, a prodigious blackness in which every detail was carved out.

The crenellations of the cypresses merged into those of the Merveille. The pinnacles showed shapes so like those of tall trees that their stillness was astonishing. The spire soared up into the stars.

Thus uplifted into the night, despite its dark mass the Mount suggested an ethereal buoyancy, a dauntless aspiration. It imposed a sense, at once overwhelming and exalting, that it was closely on the watch, like a living presence. André gazed at it for a long time, stirred to the depths of his soul by the peace, the repose. . . . Never, in the presence of any other spectacle, had he felt this spell of peerless beauty which gripped him like grief. Never had he contemplated anything with such profound contentment. . . .

With an effort, he tore his eyes away from the Mount and looked to right and left of him. Everywhere was the sea, like a calm, star-strewn sky, but a pale, soft blue deeper than that of the sky.

To the east he could see the lights of Avranches twinkling. To the west the thin crescent of the moon hung over Brittany. Out to sea, on the horizon, winked a ship's navigation-lights.—From "Tides of Mont St.-Michel," by ROGER VERCEL. (New York: Random House. 1938.)

On Hearing Folk Music in Its Proper Setting

ROUMANIANS LOVE MUSIC, and their own popular music is very beautiful because it springs from their hearts and reflects the soul of a romantic, oppressed, yet passionate nation. . . .

The first time I really heard Roumanian music in its proper setting was at an evening party given by some friends of my hosts. . . . The setting for this fête was very romantic. Dinner had been arranged in the open air on a small island in the centre of a lake. On arriving at the estate we were asked to cross on to the island by means of a narrow wooden bridge. Here, in the middle of a circular space sheltered by trees, long tables had been set out, and in one corner servants were busy preparing the dinner over large charcoal fires in the traditional manner of the country. Chickens, revolving on spits, were being roasted over the fire, and the soup was being heated in a large cauldron. . . . A full moon was shining in the sky and near by in the trees gypsy musicians were playing some Roumanian folk music. It is these violent contrasts of extreme sophistication coupled with the simple life of the country itself which give Roumanian life its colour and particular charm.

"Tonight you'll hear *real* Roumanian music," my host told me. "Not the vulgarized versions of old tunes you hear in Bucharest."

And so, as we sat at dinner, the gypsies wandered round the tables playing the folk tunes of the country. Dressed in shabby clothes, with dark faces and unkempt hair, they were real gypsies, but they played and sang like professionals. . . . Many of the songs they play and sing are reminders of the tragic past—days when the country was overrun by invaders or hostile oppressors. The *doina* is such a song. There are many traditional *doinas*, or laments. Often the words are very beautiful, for the Roumanian peasant is a poet at heart, and these songs were frequently the only outlet of his emotion. Filled with longing and nostalgia, these *doinas* are often laments for some lost town or province, perhaps Transylvania, which remained under Hungarian domination for several centuries. . . .

Other rhythms—take the *hora* for one—are gay and lively. This is the music used for the national dance—the *hora*—which is still danced by the peasants every Sunday of the year. . . .

Soon the evening was drawing to a close. The full moon hung above the tall trees in the clear summer night sky. The musicians were playing a plaintive love song, and the dinner party had broken up into small groups. People talked of politics, or the latest French books, the prospects for the harvest, and personal gossip about their friends. . . . The kitchen fires were dying down. And gradually some of the guests began saying goodbye to their hosts. . . .

I looked back at the island. The lamps were burning on the tables, and I could see figures moving against the background of trees. The gypsies were still playing.—From "Invitation to Roumania," by DEREK PATMORE. (New York: Macmillan, 1939.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words: "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Mob Action in Rome Accents Need of Increased Allied Help in Italy

Judge Explains Decision In Personal-Rights Case

Social Security Board circulates explanation to field staff as 'comprehensive statement of principles and philosophies' of Bureau on right of individual to choose own assistance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A judge's explanation of his decision in a case involving a question of personal rights vs. coercion is being circulated by the Social Security Board to the field staff of its Bureau of Public Assistance as a "comprehensive statement of the principles and philosophies which the Bureau frequently has expressed on the rights of the individual to assistance and to the determination of his own plans."

With such indorsement by the Board so described by Jane M. Hoey, Bureau Director, the explanation is in the form of a letter from Judge Marion G. Woodward of Superior Court No. 3 of San Joaquin County, Calif. It was written to an undisclosed critic of his decision refusing to adjudge a minor award of the Juvenile Court "in order that she might be compelled to accept hospitalization." It was published in the American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health for May, 1944.

"Were it not for the fact that individual rights are being ruthlessly subordinated to the state the world over," wrote the Judge on Dec. 17, 1940, "I should be quite startled by the subtle implications of your language." The letter had taken him to task for "failure to co-operate" in a case in which the minor later passed on.

Function of Court

He pointed out that the court "is not a benevolent or educational agency which may be expected to 'co-operate' with community philanthropy or other worthy effort. Nor is it a Gestapo for dealing with those underprivileged members of society who have not caught up with out advanced standards and who often irritate us by their stupidity and lack of appreciation."

The court is a tribunal, he emphasized, "whose main function is to determine facts and declare the law applicable thereto."

The young woman had been living at home with her widowed mother, he recalled, "and had violated no law. Therefore, she was, neither a delinquent nor a dependent. Her home, it may be admitted, was humble and probably contained little more than the bare necessities of life; but she was happy and contented there and desired to remain, and her mother and brother wished her to do so. This being true, the petition for making her a ward of the Juvenile Court was somewhat of a subterfuge, although the broad language of the statute could have been made to fit the situation had I wished to avail myself of it."

Poor Hit by Such Action

The Judge had been asked for "a coercive order requiring the mother, against her will and without her consent," to place the girl in a sanatorium, even though no law was found requiring compulsory isolation of tuberculosis patients.

The Judge observed that "procedures of this kind are almost invariably directed against illiterate and poverty-stricken individuals who must dumbly accept all official uplift invasions of their private rights because they have neither the means nor, in many instances, the intelligence to resist."

While complimenting his critic for his approach from the "humanitarian side," the Judge pointed to other aspects.

"Once we have arrived at an opinion with respect to what is good for others, we rather like the idea of giving it the force of the law," a view Judge Woodward opposed.

In the Juvenile Court, he said, hearings are held behind closed doors, and "the persons involved are not only helpless but seldom represented by counsel.

"How easily then the Juvenile Court could degenerate into a star-chamber proceeding with the judge imposing his own particular brand of culture and morals on indigent people—all under the guise of an extraordinary emergency!"

The family is the unit of society and the relation of parent and child should not be disturbed unless the family situation "is intolerable according to minimum standards. Ordinary poverty is generally the excuse, but it is not always a justification for interference. And the same may be said for illiteracy."

Right Approach

He observed that "the law is broad and these invasions of personal liberty can always find justification in the fact that a benefit is to be conferred on the recipient.

"It should never be a question of what a judge has the power to do under broad statutes and conflicting legal precedents, but what he ought to do, keeping in mind always the entire picture of personal rights and their historic background."

Judges cannot approach such problems as providing medical care without being alert to "fundamental rights," he stressed.

"Because a thing is good for an indigent does not always justify the application of force."

When he determines that a child needs medical care and is without a parent or guardian, Judge Woodward said, he is "only too glad to furnish the necessary consent."

In the case under discussion, the "illiterate mother" had refused to allow a second child to be sent to a hospital after one child had passed on after such treatment. The judge said he had spent "the greater part of an afternoon trying to persuade the mother and the girl to accept the medical advice," he explained. "But I could not penetrate the stupidity and superstition of these people, and the session ended with considerable unpleasantness. I did, however, respect their rights, and I would do the same again."

Siegfried Line Fortifications



Associated Press

Part of the Nazi West Wall Defenses Sunk in Bank of Rhine River

North Atlantic Air Trade Route Mapped

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three winters of flying westward over the North Atlantic route from the United Kingdom to Canada have convinced the British Overseas Airways Corporation of the feasibility of regular passenger, mail, and express service over this route after the war, the company disclosed in a current survey of its work.

After nearly three years of experience, B. O. A. C. technicians are satisfied that they understand all the major problems involved in regular operation over the North Atlantic route, the statement added. It also pointed out that under the impetus of war necessity, work was accomplished in less than two years which, in peacetime, might have taken 10.

Difficult Ocean Route

In September, 1941, the Secretary of State for Air issued directions to B. O. A. C. for operation and maintenance of a two-way Atlantic service, the survey related. This was to augment the services of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command which is now part of the Transport Command, R. A. F. The new B. O. A. C. operation became known as the Return Ferry Service since its object was to return Transport Command crews to Canada from the United Kingdom after they have delivered their bombers. Mail and passengers also were flown.

Now, Return Ferry Service has operated through three winters, with aircraft never intended for such work, over the North Atlantic, the most difficult ocean route in the world, the B. O. A. C. said. It claims that B. O. A. C. is the only service to have kept up air operations in both directions for that length of time

In the early winter of 1940, the account related, a small party of B. O. A. C. officials and flight captains were sent to Newfoundland to establish the organization for the delivery by air of American aircraft to England. The North Atlantic had never been flown in winter and these pilots had for years been flying over the deserts and jungles of Africa, over India and the Far East, and their knowledge of flying in extreme cold weather was limited.

At High Altitudes

These B. O. A. C. captains, however, faced and overcame dangerous icing conditions which congealed engine oil and hydraulic fluids, contracted unequally the various metals and instruments, and caused the latter to function improperly. But the steady flow of American bombers to England began, B. O. A. C. said.

The report stated that temperatures of more than 40 degrees below zero were not unusual on the westbound flights from the United Kingdom to Montreal, and head winds of from 50 to 60 miles an hour were encountered over the greater portion of the 3,000-mile journey. This route is frequently flown non-stop, the survey added.

To avoid icing conditions it was often necessary to fly at an altitude of 20,000 feet or over, B. O. A. C. said, but even this hazardous problem has been overcome.

Six American Consolidated Liberators were converted for the purpose, the B. O. A. C. said, and a large number of double flights were carried out in the winter of 1941-42.

After only two years of operation, the conclusion has been confirmed that a safe, regular, two-way commercial air service across the Atlantic can be established after the war, as soon as the necessary aircraft become available, the B. O. A. C. asserted.

WPB Aid Gets Big Title

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert W. Neall of Bronxville, N. Y., has acquired a 26-word official title. He became Chief of the Floorcovering and Upholstery and Pile Fabric Section of the Wool Branch of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau of the War Production Board.

G. I.'s Held In Paris For Ration Sales

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—A number of American soldiers have been arrested by Army authorities for alleged sale of cigarettes, rations, candy, and gasoline, the Provost Marshal's Office said Sept. 17.

The announcement said the soldiers represented a minority of the Americans in Paris, and they would be tried by a Military Court.

French police were given orders to pick up anyone buying from American soldiers and the French Forces of the Interior also were ordered to report to their organization any such operations.

The Provost Marshal's office said soldiers had been selling cigarettes for 75 francs—$1.50—a package. The German "black market" price ran from 100 francs up. One Frenchman reported buying 40 packages of cigarettes from a soldiers at 50 francs a package.

"We bought on the 'black market' during the German occupation because we had to live and because we had no qualms in disturbing their economy," one woman said. "But it is terrible to see the French and Americans picking up where the Germans left off."

People Want Liberators To Take Over Controls

Discontent and frustration boil over in mass killing of former official—Populace impatient with delay in bringing Fascists to trial—Little faith shown for government without vital powers.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, Sept. 19—The killing of Donato Carretta yesterday by a mob which seized him outside the Palais de Justice here, where he was to be called as a witness in the trial of former Police Chief Pietro Caruso, signifies a great deal more than just crowd vengeance upon the notorious former Governor of Regina Coeli Prison.

It exemplifies a boiling over of the seething caldron of Italian frustration and discontent due to current state of affairs in this distressed, underfed, and largely despairing country.

It illustrates the impatience of the people with the speed with which former Fascist persecutors are being brought to justice and a widening disbelief in the sincerity and vigor with which the remnants of the Fascist regime are being rooted up and a new non-Fascist order substituted.

Mounting Bitterness

It typifies, too, the degree of the Italians' inability to control their own affairs on a democratic plan at the present time—and bitternesses that are multiplying daily under the mounting strain of economic chaos which no leader or party so far has been able to start clearing up effectively.

A large proportion of the people feels that affairs in liberated Italy are drifting. There is little faith in a government invested with no real power to restore and maintain a satisfactory state of affairs.

When the Allies came in the Italian people expected too much in the way of immediate and long-term assistance.

They soon found themselves therefore disappointed with their liberators, who turned over as much administrative power as they could to the Italians themselves.

The Italians as a whole do not feel they can look after themselves at this time. Experiences since the Allied entry into Rome in June have confirmed them in this belief.

Only Fringe Touched

This does not mean that the Allied Control Commission has not done some good work. It has. But it has touched only the fringe of basic problems and has exhorted the Italians to tackle them from that point onward while at the same time making increased effort to help the Allies win the war against the Germans.

The fact is that Italians almost entirely lack the means of doing these things, since their economic and industrial structure has collapsed. Money doesn't mean anything owing to the crucial shortage of supplies, the majority of the Italians being without dependable employment, and this over-all situation is reflected in the grim social picture of "liberated" Italy today.

Stress has been laid on the word liberation, but this connotes a vast task that isn't the same as overcoming the Germans—the aim to which efforts of the Allied Control Commission are more obviously directed.

Leaving Italian affairs to the Italians as much as possible and thereby conserving manpower for the supervision of their efforts is perfectly comprehensible as a military expedient. But it is the last thing many Italians wanted in the period of transition.

Want Trusted Authorities

They wanted their affairs placed temporarily—but not too temporarily—in the hands of some authorities they could trust, instead of seeing them remain in the hands of persons they don't trust—such as the majority of police officials, of whom only notorious Fascists have been so far removed.

Respect for the Italian police has diminished still further since yesterday's events and the vociferous disaccord among Italians to which they have given rise.

Fresh criticism is being poured out against the Bonomi government and the civic administration generally at a time when augmented faith in it is seen as a prerequisite for increased allied assistance, financial and otherwise.

Without these, Italians feel they have no hope of setting their house in order.

Protracted Delays

Even persons who most deplore yesterday's outburst of mob vengeance say it is understandable, considering the continued sufferings of the people and the delay—such as three-months interval between the liberation of Rome and the start of Signor Caruso's trial—which feed their belief that little is being done to end state affairs responsible for their plight.

They point to the incitement arising from speedy retributions in France, which has been publicized here. Discontent is sown deep in a soil productive of corruption, dishonesty, hunger, and hopelessness, since among persons fortunate enough to have employment in liberated Italy today, average wages run between 30 and 150 lire a day.

One hundred lire doesn't even mean the equivalent of $1, because this fixed rate of exchange is merely a convenience in Allied accounting.

Insufficient Food

Civil servants and police are paid less than 65 lire.

Although rationed foods are generally forthcoming, they are insufficient for the needs of the worker and recourse has to be had to the all-pervasive "black market." Olive oil, an important item in Italian living, costs 4 lire as the fixed price when available and is rationed. But on the "black market" in Rome it is 550 lire.

A pair of leather shoes costs between 3,500 and 4,500 lire (valued at 100 to the dollar).

The infant mortality rate for children under one year is more than double what it was before the war.

One of the chief roots of supply trouble is the absence of transport facilities. There are acute shortages of coal and electric power, which make the coming winter a grim prospect—especially for the workers.

The strongest visible political force in Italy at present is the Communist Party. But overtly and covertly Monarchists and other Right Wingers are marshaling their forces to contest its accession to power.

No Market for Goods

At the present time the market for sellable belongings, such as objects of art, is sinking as fast as the cost of living rises.

A modest meal in a third-class restaurants costs between 100 and 200 lire. All classes are in serious straits, with the poorest suffering the most.

This is the picture which members of the International Mission of Trade Union Officials found to study during their recently concluded tour of Italy. Their tour was to collect information for reports they will give to the International Federation of Trade Unions, the British Trade Union Congress, the American Federation of Labor, and the American Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Unionism Outlook

They said they found that "trade union spirit encountered everywhere was much higher and more alive than was expected despite 20 years of Fascist oppression of free thinking." They received assurance that trade unionism was to be built up without political interference.

But the fact has to be faced that the younger Italian workers have had no experience whatsoever of free thinking and its application to labor affairs.

International trade unionists intend to help Italian trade unionists where they can, but again the main constructive effort must come from the Italians themselves.

Their efforts are concentrated now in surviving as individuals in circumstances which to them do not seem to be improving and they see no clear prospect of improvement since the means for achieving it are lacking.

It is before this background—and with appreciation that a large part of Italy still is in Fascist or German hands—that events such as yesterday's killing of Carretta must be placed to be seen in a proper perspective.

Demand for Bibles Mounts With Soldiers Setting Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Increased demand from servicemen for Bibles substantiates the prediction that 400,000 or more copies of the complete Scriptures will be required by these forces for the year 1944, according to the 128th annual report of the American Bible Society. This is in addition to requests from chaplains for more than 94,000 Testaments a month, which are continuing unabated. The call for complete Bibles comes more frequently as men in the armed services are settled in relatively fixed installations, the report says.

During 1943, the Society distributed 48,193 complete Bibles, 1,254,045 Testaments, and 364,880 Gospels to men and women in the armed forces without expense to them.

"The rise in the number of prisoners held on the American continent has been met by the issuance of 14,483 Bibles, 28,425 Testaments and 33,304 Gospels, principally in German and Italian," the report continues.

The largest world circulation of scriptural volumes since 1931 is reported for 1943, although complete figures are lacking, chiefly from Japan, Thailand, Manchukuo, and the Philippines. The known circulation for 1943 was 9,753,651, exceeding the record for 1942 by 17 per cent.

Great stress is laid upon the progress made in Latin America.

"Latin America's hunger for the Bible is insatiable, but again last year, as in 1942, it was impossible to satisfy the demand," the report says.

The circulation in Latin America is put at 1,895,468 volumes, an increase of more than half a million over 1942 and the largest circulation in the Latin countries in the history of the Society. The Upper Andes Agency, serving Peru and Ecuador, exceeded its 1942 circulation, but the big gain was in Mexico, where the continuation of the house-to-house canvass by the Salvation Army brought a total circulation of 1,090,626 Gospels.

"Another significant departure was the beginning of publication in Brazil during the year," the report continues. "An edition of 700,000 copies of two Gospels—St. Mark and St. John—was printed in the city of Sao Paulo and an order for 40,000 New Testaments placed."

"No report of work in Brazil for 1943 would be complete without reference to the honor that came in October to Dr. H. C. Tucker, who was for 47 years the Society's agent there, and is still. The Government awarded to him its highest honor—the Southern Cross."

A vigorous program of expansion is needed to supply the Bible to impoverished nations of Europe and the Far East, to keep pace with the "new world consciousness," the report concludes."

President Has 'No Plans' To Campaign in Far West

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Robert Hannegan, Democratic National Committee Chairman, says no plans have been made for President Roosevelt to campaign in the Far West, where his Republican nominee opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, now is making personal appearances.

Mr. Hannegan, here to arrange precinct work with Democratic Committeemen for 11 Western states, told newsmen he doubted that the Chief Executive would visit the West before Election Day.

World Police Force: Sample Debate

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Among the major points on which the Dumbarton Oaks conferees are likely to reach an indecisive result is the Russian proposal for an international air corps. The Chinese are understood to be ready to propose a full international police force. This has posed a special problem for the American delegation, whose military members are strongly opposed to the international-force idea.

The Future:

In 1915, Charles Francis Adams wrote to Elihu Root that he thought mankind was "tending irresistibly toward Tennyson's parliament of man and federation of the world." Mr. Root, so the story goes, replied, "I agree with you about the tendency."

In this anecdote of another era can be found the pith of the arguments now being voiced regarding the workability of an international police force in the postwar world. As with all appraisals of an unproven premise, they boil down pretty much to a question of faith or lack of faith.

However, there is likely to be no end of argument and discussion on this vital subject in the next few months. And in all probability most of the debates will assume broadly similar forensic forms.

Affirmative:

Thus the average affirmative case can be expected to be stated somewhat as follows:

An international police force is necessary—

Because moral force alone is not sufficient to maintain peace.

Because a checkrein is needed on unruly nations.

Because it would abolish the causes of war.

Because no nation is strong enough to defend itself alone against a possible combination of aggressors.

Because the new technology of warfare has taken military power out of the hands of the people, and the new geography has taken away their time to mobilize for defense.

Because it can keep a close watch on raw materials—the sinews of war.

Because it can prevent the illicit manufacture of arms.

Because it is the only really effective way of achieving what is probably the most important of President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms"—freedom from fear.

Because it would become the trustee of international law.

Because without it the world must remain in a state of international anarchy, just as a city must remain in a state of anarchy without a police force.

Negative:

But those who favor the negative are likely to declare that they oppose an international police force—

Because it would require national states to sacrifice most, if not all, of their sovereignty in international affairs.

Because it might become so powerful that it would threaten the security of national states and override civil authority—in which case we would have what we had in the latter days of the Roman Empire: the world ruled by an army.

Because some states might gain control of it and use it for their own purposes.

Because it would tend to become a "vested interest" and thus would tend to maintain a rigid status quo, opposing all changes required by altered circumstances in the interests of justice.

Because it would make it necessary for "our boys" to fight frequently in remote corners of the earth.

* * *

And as to the points stressed by the affirmative, those who defend the negative might say—

It is an illusion to assume there can be such a thing as collective security.

Lack of co-operation by one single member state can make an international police force ineffectual.

Regardless of what international commitments are made, each nation will do its utmost to establish its own national defense.

The United States, Britain, or Russia never will consent to an international force capable of subduing their armies.

An international force cannot bring freedom from fear, because it cannot be powerful enough to preserve peace in all circumstances.

An international body can never coerce a state into righteous conduct in the way a policeman can coerce an individual, because a state, unlike the individuals within it, never can be wholly guilty or wholly innocent of wrongdoing.

An international police force never can be the guarantor of international law, because its very existence testifies to the absence of international law.

International law must, of necessity, be a compact, and the compact is broken the moment coercion becomes necessary.

Rebuttal:

To all of which the affirmative spokesman might well reply—

There is no such thing as true national sovereignty.

A state sacrifices some degree of its "sovereignty" every time it enters into an agreement with another state.

If such a loss enables a state to gain some greater benefit, the loss is not actually a loss, but a gain.

The power of an international police force should and can be limited by its constitution to repressing aggressions.

It could not threaten the security of nations if its personnel were enlisted only for brief periods and if its central command were answerable to an international civilian council.

A majority vote on all important decisions by member states would make it extremely difficult for any group of powers to subvert the force to its own purposes.

Change and progress cannot be arrested in any circumstances.

"Our boys" are in greater danger of fighting in remote corners of the earth in national armies than they would be in an international force.

* * *

There you have the pro and con of the matter.

Admittedly, the foregoing runs the risk of oversimplification, as do all sample and abridged debates. But at least it provides a partial insight into some of the outstanding arguments on both sides of the question.

The future must decide which side is right.

Stars and Stripes Editorial Cautions War Not Yet Won

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United States Army newspaper Stars and Stripes cautioned Americans at home today that the war is not yet won.

An an editorial illustrated by a picture of troops pinned down in a ditch by German mortars and machine guns, the newspaper said:

"These Joes have a life or death job . . . and when the Kraut quits, they will quit—not a minute before.

"That is something all of us should understand, here and back home. If there is a gold brick in the Army who figures it's all over and why not relax, he ought to study this picture. If there is a worker at home who laps up the headlines and decides to sleep all day, he ought to think of himself in this ditch. If there is an employer who is letting the vision of tomorrow's profits slow down today's production, let him look—and get on the ball."

The editorial said that if the nearest soldier in the picture could turn and speak, he would say: "The day I quit, I'll let you know. That's the day you can quit too. Until then, won't you play along?"

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Skilled Lace Makers of Toender Await Day of Their Liberation

By Julius Moritzen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with the German invaders of Denmark despoiling that formerly happy country of many of its noted products of farm and shop, the question may well be asked whether the lace makers of Toender have been able during the past four years to continue at a handicraft that for more than three centuries has carried the renown of the little land far beyond its border, to wherever beauty of design and skill in execution are valued.

The Toender lace has found its place among the most exquisite needlework in the collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. None of the great world exhibitions has been complete without it. Down there, on the very border between Denmark and Germany, the peasant women for generations have followed an avocation handed down from mother to daughter as a precious heritage.

Long Tradition

Whether or not the Nazis have interfered with the lace making of Toender and vicinity it is certain that when once the beloved country is rid of its unwelcome visitors new inspiration will possess these facile workers with needle and thread. Tradition alone will play its part in the conservation of an art which in the days of the historic past must have been most important, as witness the great paintings of noted personalities, where adornment centered prominently around lace frills.

However, Slesvig women have seen wars come and go, and although patriotic duty might temporarily demand labor of a more stern nature than the plying of the needle for beauty's sake, when once more peace prevailed the lace makers returned to their loving tasks with new enthusiasm. This was the case when after World War I, Toender and North Slesvig were returned to Denmark after many years under German rule. It was a never-to-be-forgotten day when King Christian, astride his white horse, crossed the border into the recovered province to the applause of the repatriated Danes of Slesvig, and the Toender lace makers were not the least enthusiastic of King Christian's loyal subjects.

Paul Stokvis, President of the Belgian Lace Industry Committee, who has been in the United States, in a recent conversation with me about Toender lace, drew a parallel between the lace industry of his own country, and the much less extensive lace making of Slesvig.

National Influence

"Of course," said Mr. Stokvis, "lace making with us is a major industry, as you no doubt know. But that does not in the least detract from what these Toender women are doing. Indeed, I have seen and admired their artistic work on various occasions.

"Lace making in Belgium dates back at least 500 years, and from what I understand the craft did not reach Denmark until two centuries later. It would not surprise me if the first Danish lace makers immigrated from the Netherlands. You see, in those days there was no separate Belgium or Holland. At any rate, the Slesvig women have incorporated in their lace making a certain Scandinavian sentiment, just as in Belgium the designs assume a form uniquely of our own country.

"Cotton and flax threads are today almost unobtainable. It is to be hoped that the return of peace will also bring new supplies so that lace making may again flourish, whether on the bigger scale of Belgium or on the smaller one of Slesvig with its nimble-fingered women.



Türcka Kartotek

Lace makers of Toender—a peaceful prewar scene

Marine S.O.S. Brings Aid On Waffles

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a story about a lady Marine and some waffles — and about one time when the Marines did not have the situation well in hand!

It begins a few weeks ago when this column was devoted to waffles, a delicacy highly extolled as easy on the cook and flattering to her reputation.

At this point Sergeant Esther Holcomb of the Marine Corp Women's Reserve enters the picture. Sergeant Holcomb's best friend, also a woman Marine, it seems, "just loves" waffles. So, four women Marines had a waffle party—but no waffles!

First the girls accepted the invitation of some civilian friends to use their home; then they set forth to make an evening of it. Then, says Sergeant Holcomb, the trouble began.

No Timer On Iron

"Mary was concerned because the iron had no timer on it and she was used to having one tell her just when the waffle was done. No less concerned were Judy and I, for we knew nothing about cooking, baking, toasting or roasting waffles.

"The first waffle was slightly burned and so crisp we couldn't cut it with a fork but ate it with our fingers. We were famished; it tasted wonderful! The second pulled apart when we opened the iron. Mary patiently rolled it off the iron, and we had two very thin pieces of waffle. The third one was perfect, and in walked Anne and Jo at 9:30, bringing ice cream as a peace offering for being late. We served them the perfect waffle which later proved to be the only one of its kind in existence that evening. Waffle No. 4 stuck to the iron and Mary patiently rolled it off. Waffle No. 5 stuck to the iron and Anne volunteered to lift a finger in helping, but not having Mary's patience, she finally presented us with a plate piled with crumbs."

And so on it went. The girls put butter on the iron. . . . They added water to the batter and waited endlessly for the water to cook out of the next waffle. They mixed new batter . . . only to have the first waffle of the new batch run all over the iron.

Finally they ate—but it was ice cream to which they resorted.

This was all bad enough, writes the Sergeant, but it was after this tragi-comic experience that she read our column on waffles. "Just mix, pour and bake, then sit by as cool as a cucumber and watch your reputation as a cook soar." That's what we said, and now for the Sergeant and her friends, and for any other reader who may have had a similar experience, we propose to outline a few hints which will help to avert a repetition of a "waffleless" waffle party.

The Iron

To season the grids of a new waffle iron (supposing you do have a new one), brush the grids thoroughly with an unsalted oil or fat, such as shortening or salad oil. Do this when the waffle iron is cold. When you want to make waffles, heat to baking temperature, pour on batter and allow to bake.

When the first waffle is done, discard it, because it will be greasy. After the iron is conditioned, waffles will not stick if you use a good basic recipe.

If Waffles Do Stick

If, however, like Sergeant Holcomb, you meet up with a waffle iron that does stick, do this:

Once the grids are seasoned, never wash them. If particles of waffles stick to the grids, brush them off thoroughly with a wire brush before baking other waffles. In other words, start with a clean waffle iron.

The Baking

If your iron is not automatic, you can tell if it's hot enough for baking when a drop of cold water sputters or boils rapidly on its surface. Too cold an iron may make waffles stick.

To prevent overflow, pour the batter from a narrow-mouthed pitcher or drop it from the tip of a spoon so that the batter partly fills each compartment.

If the iron is not automatic, keep the cover closed and bake waffles until no more steam appears. When the steam stops, it's your signal that the waffle is done. No peeking in between times! That may pull the waffle apart, just like Waffle No. 2 in the Sergeant's story.

Success Secret

If you do all these things—then do one more to insure success. Above all, find a perfect waffle recipe and stick with it. It should have enough fat to prevent sticking, and enough sugar to make the waffle crisp. But there should not be too much sugar, since this also can make the waffle stick.

Basic Waffles

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 eggs, separated
1¼ cups milk
¼ cup shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine well beaten egg yolks and milk, and add to flour mixture, beating until smooth; add shortening and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron. Makes 6 waffles.

Former School Teacher Goes Exploring for Gems

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vivian Hinton of Houston set out and accomplished for herself a number of things many of us sit around home wishing we could or would do. To begin with, she shook herself out of a job she didn't like—school teaching. She stuck it out for five years, but declares that she is now a reformed school teacher. Then she let herself discover what she really wanted to do.

She had always thought it might have something to do with a flower shop, or a jewelry store. As it turned out, her first business assignment took her to a jeweler. And her first inkling of what she really wanted as a career came when a young man walked right up to the counter during a Christmas rush bent on buying an engagement ring. He wanted to know if this diamond was "blue-white and perfect," and a lot of other technical things. Vivian didn't know. But she vowed that the next time a young man came into the store to buy an engagement ring, she would. When young men needed help in such matters, they needed sound advice and needed it from someone who knew. Well, she would make herself an authority on gems. This was the path which led her to be America's first woman jeweler to take the degree of Certified Gemmologist.

Later, when Mr. Hinton slipped a diamond on her own third finger, and they were married, he became so interested in her career as a gemologist, that, though he carries on his own business as an architect, her work has become his hobby.

Although women buy and wear seven-eighths of all jewelry, they have never themselves ornamented the gem industry to any extent. As a matter of fact there are only about 25 gemmological students in all this broad land of ours, and only five women in this country and 12 in England who hold the degree of Certified Gemmologist—the highest degree conferred by the American Gem Society.

Jewels Ever Romantic

Women have always taken their jewels for granted, worn them gorgeously and little dreamed what was to become of them. Cleopatra liked to have her portrait engraved on emeralds which she bestowed on her favorites. A priceless necklace of 204 dark emeralds which once decked the soft beauty of Mumtaz, wife of the great Shah Jahan who built the Taj Mahal, is said now to be scattered about in this country. Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, whose famous Hapsburg pearls were willed to the Austrian treasury, could not have believed they would ever be sold to a race track owner; and the priceless rubies which belonged to Carlotta and were left behind with memories of Maximilian in the Palace at Chapultepec, finally wound up at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay as late as 1908.

But Vivian Hinton knows all about her gems. She digs them up, and with the clear calculating eye of the expert, identifies, grades and classifies them. She studies the types of their flaws and cracks, measures their light rays and knows how they should be cut. She seldom wears them, but knows where they are every minute. When on display, hers are placed in a cabinet designed by her husband particularly for them. Her approach to gems is the scientific and practical one.

Jewels Under Foot

Yet there is nothing cut and dried about Mrs. Hinton's enthusiasm for her collection of 83 different American gems. She and her husband have gone off on prospecting trips that have been as much fun as picnics—and nearly always have come home to Houston with other specimens for their cabinet. It seems hard to believe that we have so many American gems about just waiting to be discovered. And in such plain everyday states as Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Arkansas, and Ohio! Of course they are more easily pictured in such blue-sky states as California, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Colorado, and North Carolina, where you might expect to stub your toe on an outcropping any time. But Mrs. Hinton has been impartial and her gem collection includes specimens from all of these states with Maryland, Nevada, Georgia, and Michigan thrown in.

You would not suppose these gems had come from any of these dotted line districts of America. But this woman who does all her own housework and loves to cook, owns a ruby, a moonstone, emeralds, and a golden beryl from North Carolina; pearls, amethysts, turquoises, and topazes from Texas; aquamarines and tourmalines from California, and a diamond from Arkansas. Makes you begin to wonder if maybe you have been missing something, particularly when Mrs. Hinton refers to old emerald mines that have been in operation at Spruce Pine, North Carolina, as late as 1920.

"When we went on our prospecting trips, we could never tell how we would be received," Mrs. Hinton said in her quiet voice. "I remember an experience we had when we visited the location in Texas where my topaz was found. First we went to the postmistress and asked about gems found in the vicinity. No one could remember anything. Later in the afternoon when we were almost ready to give up she did remember an old character who used to hunt gems at night with a flashlight. We sought him out, and after talking crops and farming, chicken-raising, and weather, endlessly, we finally got around to his possibly knowing something about gems. By this time it was getting dark.

Topazes in Bags

"Then when I told him I had heard that he had found the very nicest topaz in the vicinity he 'lowed he guessed he had. And with some coaxing, he brought out an old paper candy bag that fairly came alive with the sparkle of gem topaz. Afterwards he invited us to spend the night, and produced another bag with even finer stones. But he wouldn't tell us where he found them, though he told us we could poke around for ourselves, which we did after buying from him what he would part with. But gem-finding is fun, and our adventures have been enlivened with countless colorful characters."

Besides carrying on her studies and prospecting during vacations, this persevering gemmologist continues to hold her position in Corrigan's jewelry store in Houston where she keeps her finger on the retail pulse of the business. She has learned a lot, in her experience with gems — much about girls, boys, love, and money —and she knows her diamonds, too!

Make Silver Shine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cleaning silver this way might almost be called automatic, it is such an effortless procedure! First, you must use an aluminum pan; this is essential. To each quart of hot water, add one tablespoonful of baking soda (one teaspoonful each of baking soda and common salt will serve the same purpose). Immerse the silver in the water so that each piece comes in contact with the pan and leave there until the tarnish disappears.

A word of caution must be added, however. Oxidized silver should not be treated in this way; nor should anything which has parts cemented together.

Dewey Gives U. S. Workers Assurance of Full Equality

Continued from Page 1

has so long identified its interests with the New Deal.

Governor Dewey does not admit the validity of identification and his Seattle address, delivered to a responsive audience of about 7,000 who filled the Civic Auditorium, is an unexpectedly earnest charge to the labor jury—a charge which contends that working men and women will be better served, in jobs, in security, in their achievement of "equality with business and agriculture," by a Republican Administration.

Charge to Labor Jury

In the course of this "charge to the labor jury," of which the Seattle radio address was a major summation:

1. Mr. Dewey supports the National Labor Relations Act without qualification or proposed amendment. He calls it "a good and necessary Act" and observes that it was supported by a majority of the Republican members of Congress. The act, he says, "acknowledges the trend of our times and will continue to be the law of the land," and he holds that any faults it may appear to have are due to "bad administration."

2. Mr. Dewey opposes the Smith-Connally so-called anti-strike bill which President Roosevelt vetoed—and says he would not want to see its provisions renewed after the war. He points out that in the year prior to this law there were 3,359 strikes and in the year subsequent there were 4,448 strikes, a one-third increase.

3. Mr. Dewey promises the appointment of "an active, able Secretary of Labor" drawn from the ranks of labor.

4. He proposes to return to the Department of Labor the many functions which have been distributed to a dozen different agencies and to abolish other "wasteful and competing bureaus."

Threefold Equality

5. He pledges the establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Commission as a permanent function authorized by law.

6. He affirms that a Republican Administration will "establish equality between business, labor, and agriculture, full employment and a high wage level"; that it will guarantee the "protection of the individual" from loss of his earning power through no fault of his own, protection of the individual against the hazards of old age—all within the framework of free collective bargaining."

7. He hails the "right to strike" as "one of the fundamental rights of free men," the abuse of which he holds the White House largely to blame.

After citing that the National War Labor Board on Aug. 18 had 22,381 cases before it still undecided, the Republican nominee in Seattle branded the Administration's labor policy as "one of delays, bungling, and incompetence." He indicted it on three counts.

Basic Rights Reduced

He has, he declared, put untold obstacles in the way of labor's effort to avoid wartime strikes and has fostered strife between one labor group and another, between labor and business, and between both and government.

It has, he said, affronted the wage earner by reducing his basic rights to the level of political reward.

It has, he concluded, made the wage earner's pay envelope and his hours and conditions of work a football of politics.

It is evident that Governor Dewey has attacked the Administration on one of its most vulnerable points and is offering to labor most of what it has been asking.

Mr. Dewey probably will find it hard to make many inroads in the ranks of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, already working for the fourth term, but many believe he has given the members of the more conservative American Federation of Labor attractive reasons for breaking ranks with Mr. Roosevelt this November.

Bricker Pledges G.O.P. Drive For Business Rehabilitation

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 19 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, bidding for Pennsylvania's 35 electoral votes, declared today that the Republican Party's platform could be accepted "at full value with an assurance of performance."

"The Republican Party through the leadership of the party in Congress and through the administration of 26 Republican Governors," said the G. O. P. vice-presidential candidate in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, "has re-established the Republican Party in the confidence of the people of the country."

In contrast, the Ohio Governor told a crowd in the concourse of Union Station, "the New Deal today looks forward to unemployment and proposes measures to alleviate conditions arising out of unemployment."

He added that the Republican Party had a definite program "for the rehabilitation of business and the conversion of industry to peacetime high production."

Mr. Bricker said the integrity of a political party was measured by the promises it kept, and that the Democratic Party's "promise in 1932 of a 25 per cent reduction in the cost of government became a 56 per cent increase in one year's time."

The vice-presidential nominee, en route on a 3,200-mile trip that will take him also into Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, came here from Chicago, where he addressed the American Legion national convention yesterday.

On Mr. Bricker's program today also was a meeting here with newspaper publishers of Northwestern Pennsylvania and a lunch with the Northwest Conference Council of Republican Women.

The Ohioan will speak at the Syria Mosque in Pittsburgh tonight.

Eisenhower Arranges Trip For Congressional Visitors

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A "congressional invasion" of France was arranged today by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after nine members of the United States House of Representatives told the supreme commander they believed that they were being blocked from the trip by lesser military authorities.

Eight Representatives probably will leave tomorrow on an inspection tour which will include Cherbourg, possibly Brussels, supply bases, an advance hospital, the Maginot Line and perhaps the Siegfried Line to study the equipment of the troops, how they are faring in the fields and the operation of Lend-Lease and civil affairs.

Three more Representatives have arrived in London, boosting to 12 the total now here. The new arrivals were Walt Horan (R) of Washington, Chet Holifield (D) of California, and Lowell Stockman (R) of Oregon.

Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, left for China.

Those who will make the trip to France are Harris Ellsworth (R) of Oregon, W. R. Poage (D) of Texas, O. C. Fisher (D) of Texas, John Phillips (R) of California, Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, and Brooks Hays (D) of Arkansas.

It was understood that General Eisenhower informed the group that permission for the trip sets no precedent for future trips by individual Representatives unless they have War Department or congressional sanction.

Their letter to General Eisenhower expressed the opinion that Congressmen were entitled to be fully informed on affairs involving the prosecution of the war. General Eisenhower in reply said they could see anything they wished.

Texas Court to Rule On Democratic Slate

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The Texas Supreme Court has accepted jurisdiction in the question of whether this State's official ballot in November will carry the names of 23 Democratic electors pledged to vote for President Roosevelt and Senator Harry S. Truman, or a rival list including individuals bound to vote for some other Democrat.

The State Democratic Executive Committee named at last week's State convention — dominated by Roosevelt forces—sought a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Sidney Latham to certify its electors instead of the electors named at the regular May convention, controlled by Democrats opposed to a fourth term.

The Court announced it would hear oral arguments on Sept. 20.

Speakers to Discuss Trade With Soviet Union

Postwar trade with the Soviet Union will be discussed by M. M. Gousev, Chairman of the Board and President of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, who is to be guest speaker at a dinner meeting in the Hotel Statler on Thursday evening, Sept. 28. Mr. Gousev is also the United States representative of the Soviet Union Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting is sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Governor Saltonstall, and a number of prominent Greater Boston citizens. Reservations may be made by calling the Council at Kenmore 7188.

2,000 Girls Grow Crops in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Girls' Garden Brigades have been growing in popularity during the past few years, and this year more than 2,000 Ontario girls who live on farms had their own vegetable gardens, according to the Women's Institute Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Many young girls between 13 and 27 have done a man's work on the farms as well.

About 20 varieties of vegetable seed, and 10 of flower seed were sold to them by the Department. The second- and third-year garden club girls have extended their gardens to include small fruits.

To many farms these gardens have been a boon, for otherwise there would have been no garden vegetables for table use.



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Report Gives Nod for Reconversion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A joint Congressional Committee gave its final approval to a post-war reconversion bill today after eliminating a Senate provision to authorize unemployment compensation for 3,100,000 Federal employees and back-home travel pay for discharged war workers.

Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia of the Senate conferees promptly brought the modified proposal to the floor and it was passed by a voice vote and sent to the House for final action.

The agreement removed one of the major obstacles to a congressional recess this week end until after the November elections.

Stripped of its unemployment and back-home pay provisions, the reconversion bill sets up an Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to co-ordinate all activities of federal agencies dealing with these problems.

Senator George said the modified measure still retains a Senate provision setting up a revolving loan fund to guarantee the solvency of the state unemployment compensation systems.

The House voted down travel pay 239 to 90 and federal workers jobless compensation, under state standards, 174 to 154, after Representative Robert L. Daughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, opposed legislating on postwar programs "until we know the cost."

Better prospects favored the companion surplus property disposal bill, the other major legislation holding up a recess to begin later in the week and to continue past the November election.

A compromise version of the measure, providing for the disposal of upward of $100,000,000,000 of accumulated war surpluses by a three-member board, passed the House yesterday 174 to 91 after a motion to recommit the measure to a Joint Conference Committee was rejected 169 to 150.

Ratification by the Senate would send the bill to an uncertain fate at the White House.

Auto Model Work Approved by WPB

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Sept. 19

The War Production Board today granted approval to the Chrysler Corporation, the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation, and the Ford Motor Company to start work on experimental models of new passenger automobiles.

The WPB action formalizes decisions reached at a meeting here last week of industry heads with the War Manpower Commission.

Each of the three companies will be permitted to expend up to $25,000 a month for both materials and labor.

Maverick Sees Hope

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Maury Maverick, WPB's guardian of small business, predicted today that little firms will come safely through the reconversion scramble for civilian markets.

Mr. Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, declared his belief that the War Production Board's plan for prompt removal of most controls when Germany falls would release sufficient materials to prevent big business from "gobbling" the supply.

"However, small business must get the same financial opportunity as the big corporations," added Mr. Maverick, who has asked Congress to give the SWPC power of guaranteeing and financing loans to help small plants reconvert.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A Senate Agriculture Subcommittee recommended today that the nation's grain-into-rubber industry be continued after the war to assure a market for surplus grains and an adequate source of rubber in the event of another conflict.

The Committee report recommended the appointment of a Presidential Committee to survey the advisability of turning surplus grains in ever-greater quantities into the industrial market.

While synthetic rubber now is made from both grain alcohol and petroleum, the Committee argued that grain "is replaceable and petroleum reserves are being depleted."

Britain Called On To Rescue Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—A request that following the diplomatic talks in Quebec the British Government move to rescue 1,500,000 Jews still surviving in Europe has been sent to Prime Minister Winston Churchill by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation.

Signed by Peter H. Bergson, Chairman, the Committee urges that ways and means be found to halt the killings which have wiped out "almost 40 per cent of the Jewish population in Europe."

"It shall be an eternal blot on the fair name of Great Britain and the magnificent leadership which you have given here and which saved the entire world in the dark days after Dunkirk," the telegram holds, "if the inexcusable blockade of Palestine to the Hebrew people will continue to the end of this war."

A copy of the telegram was also forwarded to President Roosevelt.

Tokyo Propaganda Muddled By Contradictory Untruths

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Japanese war propaganda has become so mixed up and contradictory that it seems to be baffling even Tokyo itself.

According to information here, the Japanese apparently are shifting their whole line of propaganda regarding the Pacific war. Whereas once they talked only about the inevitability of a Nipponese victory, they now talk more and more about America's striking power. Unfortunately for their listeners, however, Tokyo spokesman still continue to muddle the thing up, speaking about glorious victories one moment and then admitting grave defeats the next.

A good example of the way in which Tokyo's lies finally are catching up with it was recorded by Office of War Information radio monitors yesterday. In a radiocast, Masanori Ito, naval commentator of the Domei News Agency, declared that the Japanese Navy "alertly is watching for an opportune moment to deal a decisive blow."

However, just when his listeners had absorbed this optimistic forecast, their radiocaster admitted that any Japanese victory depended upon Japan's being able to "replenish its air force before the enemy task force makes its appearance. . . ."

Thus, Mr. Ito not only cast serious doubts on Japan's chances for a big naval victory, but he also admitted to the world that its air force was understrength and not up to the task before it.

Japan's earlier propaganda, although liberally flavored with untruths, at least had the merit of being consistent and spoke only of Nippon's superiority and victory. The present line of approach, however, is nothing more than a fantastic hodge-podge of half truths, lies, and wishful thinking.

Thus Mr. Ito states that "the United States, which is trying to gain hold of a strategical point by recovering its strength, which dwindled in the battle of Saipan, is trying to get the jump on Japan, which, on the other hand, is further strengthening its forces before the enemy launches the crucial attack."

Palaus Attack Ignored

The only interesting thing in this obviously childish analysis of the Pacific fighting is the statement that American fighting might was weakened by the battle for Saipan. Mr. Ito blithely ignores the mammoth and pulverizing American assaults on Morotai and the Palau Islands — onslaughts which show very well that American hitting was not drained off by the fierce fighting on Saipan.

Although passing over Palau and Morotai, the Japanese radiocaster felt the necessity for injecting a warning note, and it was at this point he spoke about the weakness of the enemy's air force.

"Will it be possible," he asks, "for Japan to replenish its air force before the enemy task force makes it appearance, or will the United States fleet be able to rush to the strategic point which it is aiming to take? The winner in this race will be the holder of the key to victory.

"Aside from other considerations of the war, the primary criterion whereby victory will be decided will rest in the above 'race.' A prerequisite for the enemy to commence the battle is that the enemy swing into action before Japan's replenishment of its air force, which constitutes the only weak point of the Japanese Navy."

The belief in Washington is that the enemy feels the dire need of giving the Japanese people a somewhat truer picture of the war, since it now has become an unbroken series of defeats. Yet, because of the tremendous backlog of lies already built up and because of the myths of invincibility surrounding the Japanese soldier and his Emperor, Tokyo is finding it extremely difficult to reverse its propaganda course.

Force Issue Holds Up Security Plan

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — While the British, American, and Russian delegates at the Dumbarton Oaks postwar security conference quickly agreed on the framework for a new league, they have reached an impasse on details of how the force the league is to mobilize to prevent or stop aggression is to be applied.

In fact, as the conference that was expected to end in three weeks drags on into five, with the Chinese delegates waiting patiently to take the place of the Russian representatives, the possibility looms that certain highly important decisions may have to be left for future solution. It is quite possible that only another Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, which it is generally anticipated here is in the offing, can resolve this immediate impasse.

Two other recent developments on the international scene have cast their shadows over the Dumbarton Oaks parleys. One is the sudden vocal and blunt criticism of China's war efforts as well as of its political and economic decadence that has appeared in the American press. The other is France's pique at the Allies' failure to accept it as a revitalized major power and at the delay in recognition.

Council and Assembly

The form that a future league is to take is pretty well known and agreed on and was quite promptly made public by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., not long after the Dumbarton Oaks parleys commenced. It was at that time that Mr. Stettinius made his overoptimistic surmise that the first phase of the conversations would end in three weeks.

It was quickly agreed there should be an assembly of all nations, a council of the big powers plus a few smaller ones, a court of international justice, and a permanent secretariat.

The council membership it is understood is to be limited to 11. Britin, the United States, Russia, and China are to have permanent seats. Whether or not France would get a permanent seat on the council is still a matter of dispute.

France feels strongly that it has as much right to one as China whose military weaknesses and economic disintegration is only now being publicly discussed. Presumably only a meeting of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin will resolve this issue. It still is not the most serious obstacle in the way of an agreement however.

Russia and China

Among the most serious disagreements is Russia's reported insistence that the league-to-be be denied the right to use force to curb an aggressor unless the big powers in the council are in full agreement. The vital importance of this unanimity rule lies in the fact that should any one of the big powers be considered an aggressor it could automatically block action against itself by the military forces of the league.

The Chinese, one the other hand, despite the fact they are not yet officially taking part in the parleys, are known to feel quite as strongly as the Russians that countries that are parties to disputes in council be barred from deciding what course of action be taken.

Another stumbling block that is entirely American-made centers on the procedure by which any American force would be used. It is quite clear to the Dumbarton Oaks conferees that only force applied quickly and completely can effectively prevent or stamp out aggression.

But can the United States make decisions quickly? Will the United States Senate agree that an American delegate on the league council can pledge the use of American might without having to return to Congress for a new mandate in each instance? Russian and British, as well as American, delegates, are aware that delays would partially if not completely nullify decisions to use force.

Thus there seem to be momentous decisions that the present conferees at Dumbarton Oaks cannot of themselves resolve. Rather than continue trying to find formulas then on these presently debatable points they may prefer to leave them blank and be satisfied with a league blueprint, leaving to future time and possibly another big three parley the resolving of disputed points.

Early Action Urged On News Proposals

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 19

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, said he will try to get early action by a subcommittee appointed to go over the language of two pending proposals urging unhampered international exchange of news as a means of promoting world peace. The proposals call for a Senate resolution on the subject.

Roosevelt Starts Wheels To Reduce U. S. Agencies

Continued from Page 1

success on the battle fronts all over the world bears witness to the effectiveness of our efforts.

"Upon the termination of hostilities, we must proceed with equal vigor to liquidate war agencies and reconvert the Government to peace. Some steps along these lines may be taken when the fighting ends in Europe. The transition from war to peace should be carried forward rapidly, but with a minimum of disorder and disruption. Only careful planning can achieve this goal.

"This is the time to do the planning, although the war—even in Europe—is not over. Most of the planning will probably have to wait for execution until the Japs have surrendered—and there is no way of telling when that will happen. But the plans should be ready.

Re-examination Asked

"In order that I may most effectively fulfill by responsibilities as Chief Executive in the demobilization period and may present appropriate recommendations to the Congress on the reconversion of the Government agencies, I am asking you to re-examine the programs, organization, and staffing of Government agencies and submit to me at the earliest possible date recommendations for adjusting the Executive branch of the Government from the needs of war to the needs of peace.

"Such recommendations should include plans for: (1) the liquidation of war agencies and the reassignment of such permanent or continuing functions as they possess; (2) the reduction of Government personnel to a peace footing, and (3) the simplification and adaptation of the administrative structure to peacetime requirements.

"In general, recommendations should include the methods for effecting the proposed changes and the appropriate timing of these changes. Immediate attention should be focused on the adjustments needed upon the termination of the war in Europe.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Colorado Postwar Highways To Face Financial Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A not-so-small matter of finances interposes between the people of Colorado and any major highway construction program after the war, according to the Colorado Highway Department.

The State, assuming that Federal postwar allocations for its highway program will amount to $23,000,000 by 1948 in the pending postwar highway bill, HR4915, will have to find a large sum by that year in order to participate fully.

It has a present allocatable surplus of $3,700,000, but that will be consumed almost entirely in matching Federal grants of $5,500,000, already allocated, but unused because of the war. Thus the State will have to start almost from scratch to match the proposed postwar Federal allocations. The Department can see an available $3,000,000 of matching funds by 1948, but the total required to match the federal allocation by that year will be $15,982,000.

The Department will propose a one-cent increase a gallon in the gasoline tax, to raise $4,575,000; an increase in motor vehicle license fees to raise $1,600,000; a postponement of $2,332,000 principal payments of the $25,000,000 State warrants issued for highway improvement in 1936; and a $4,000,000 allocation from the $8,000,000 surplus in the State's General Fund which is being held for postwar State development, or a total of $12,507,000.

This allocation from the General Fund, the Department contends, would be only compensatory for $3,906,000 taken from the Highway Fund for general relief purposes in 1934 and 1935.

One great postwar highway project already is approved. This is a six-lane freeway from Fort Collins, 65 miles north of Denver, to the latter city, which at the city line would connect with a proposed superhighway through Denver along the banks of the Platte River—a postwar project likewise already approved by the city. South of Denver, the six-lane highway would join Highway 85, the principal north and south road of the State.

The State freeway already has been approved by the Highway Advisory Board and Gov. John C. Vivian.

Any postwar funds available are apt to be only a drop in the bucket compared to the State's highway needs. The Highway Department estimates it could spend $130,000,000 in improving the system. Colorado, seventh State in area, but 33d in population, has an extremely difficult and expensive highway terrain, including 11 mountain passes more than 11,000 feet in height.

FarmPlanScanned By Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Fostering of the development of co-operative farming has been undertaken by the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation regime in Saskatchewan.

At a conference held here, Premier T. C. Douglas and three Cabinet Ministers promised a special committee that its recommendations on formation of co-operative farms would be acted upon.

The committee, representative of farm, co-operative and war veterans' organizations, the University of Saskatchewan and the provincial government, will prepare several plans for applying co-operative principles to agricultural production and also to provide facilities for the improvement of living conditions on Saskatchewan farms.

The conference agreed there was a need for co-operative farming in the Province. Experience of farmers operating small or moderate-sized farms showed that individual operation placed them at an economic disadvantage compared

Canadian Casualties Increase to 51,038

OTTAWA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Casualties in Canada's three armed services on July 31 totaled 51,038, an increase of 4,644 over the total on June 30, for all theaters, including the Normandy invasion, the Wartime Information Board reported

Hotels and Resorts

Washington

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HOUSEWORK, cleaning, light laundry, 3 or 4 afternoons, for business people, by responsible colored worker. Write Box R-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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ARMY officer wishes to buy small radio that doesn't work. Will fix himself. Box 702, Windsor Locks, Conn.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	60	60	60	— ½
ACF-Brill Motor	19	9	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	1	17¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	10	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	16	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅞
Alleg pr pf	8	50⅞	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	5	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
Allied L Stl 1.05e	12	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	151	149	151	+1½
Allied Mills 2e	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	5	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	4	57	57	57	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	20	114	114	114	+1
Alpha P Cem ¾e	7	22½	22½	22½	
Am Airlines 1½g	5	75¼	75	75	—
Amal Leather	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	5	98	97¾	98	+ ¾
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28	28	28	
Am Bosch ⅓e	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note .80	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	30	66	66	66	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	4	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	73	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	5	89¾	89	89	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	20	176¼	176	176	— ½
Am Car & F 2½e	63	40¾	39¾	40½	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	4	82	81½	82	+1
Am Chain & C 2	5	25	25	25	
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	19	112¾	112¼	112¼	
Am Chicle 4a	290	124⅞	124	124⅞	+1⅞
Am Colortype .45e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	50	105	105	105	
Am Distil	7	24¼	23½	24¼	+1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	10	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4½2k	2	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	90½	90	90½	+ ½
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	4	8⅛	8	8	
Am Locomo ¾e	87	19½	18⅝	19½	+1
Am Locom pf 7	1	92	92	92	
Am M&Feb .80	5	16	16	16	
Am M&Met ¾e	3	11¼	1 1¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ¼e	5	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Am News Co 1.80	10	36½	36½	36½	
Am Pow & Lt	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	12	54¾	54¼	54¾	+1
Am P&L 55 pf	7	48¼	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30e	37	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
Am R Mill .60e	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	210	71¼	70¾	70¾	—1¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	90	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	20	158	158	158	
Am Snuff 2.40	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	26	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove 90e	1	23	23	23	
Am Tel & Tel-9	19	161⅞	161¾	161⅞	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	4	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	90	150	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	9	12¾	12	12¾	
Am Viscose 1½e	3	43¾	43½	43½	+ ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	15	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	8	8	
Am Wool pf 8k	2	85½	84½	85½	+1¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¾e	37	26	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
AnacondW&C¼e †	120	21½	21½	21½	+1½
Anchor H-G .45e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Armour & Co	61	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2e	6	56	55	56	+1
Armour pr pf 6k	3	90	89⅞	90	— ½
ArmstrongCork¾ae	3	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Assd DryGoods¾e	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 4½e	14	64	62⅞	64	+1¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	32	38	36¾	37½	+1⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	27	27	27	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1e	4	29	28¾	28¾	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	40	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	12	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	—1
Aust Nichols	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	32	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	64	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅞
Balt & Ohio	25	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	19	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ½e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	10	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
Beech Aircr 1g	26	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Belding Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Bell Aircr 1e	37	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½4e	19	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	6	20¼	20	20	
Best Foods 1e	14	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	24	61¾	60½	61¼	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118	118	118	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	49	49	49	+ ½
Black&Dck 1.60a	3	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	63	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
BohnAl&Br 2½e	3	49	49	49	
Bone Strs 2	6	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅞
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	114	113	113	— ½
Borden Co 1.20e	17	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
BowerRBear 1½e	1	43½	43½	43½	
Braniff Airw .60	21	20⅛	19¾	20	
Bridgeport Br 1	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	15	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ¾ae	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	3	21½	21¼	21½	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	8	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅜
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	120	120	120	
Budd Mfg	20	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	80	67¾	67⅛	67¾	+ ⅞
Budd Wheel ¼e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Bullard Co ¾e	3	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
Burling Mills1.60	1	32	32	32	
BurnAddMach.55e	21	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Butler Bros .45e	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Butte C & Z 1.4ag	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	5	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
Byers AM pf 7 †	50	80½	80¼	80¼	— ½
Byron Jackson ¾ae	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
Cal & Hecla .60e	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	5	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Can DryGAle ¾ae	14	31¼	30¾	31	+ ½
Canad Pacific ¾2e	26	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Capital Adm A	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
Carc C & O 5 †	10	111½	111½	111½	
Case Jl Co ¾ae	2	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅞
CarpenterStl 1¼e	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	47½	47⅜	47½	
Celanese Cp 3-70f	2	35¼	35	35	+ ¾
Celotex Corp ½2	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	50	1.8⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ¾
Cent Aguirre 1½2	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent Ill Lt pf4½2	10	114	114	114	+1⅜
Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	
Cent VioletaSl¼ae	2	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
CenturyRibM .10e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	5	32¾	32⅛	32¾	
Certain-teed Prod	21	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
Certain-teed pf †	50	105	104¾	105	— ¼
Champ P & F ¾ae	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
Chump P&F pf6 †	50	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Checker Cab	3	41	41	41	+1
Ches Corp Va .80	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	16	45⅝	45⅜	45½	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	10	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ¼
Chi Grt West	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Chi & No West	16	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¾
Chi & NW pf 4½e	25	45	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	*8	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+1⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Childs Co	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	13	91	90	90¾	
City Invest	20	69½	69	69½	+1½
City Stores	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2¼e	3	44	43⅞	44	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	8	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Clett Pea 1½e	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Coca-Cola 3a	4	136	136	136	+ ½
Colgate-Plm ½a	6	28¼	28	28¼	
Collins & Aik ¾ae	2	36	35¾	36	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	17½	17	17½	+ ½
Col & South †	180	1.7½	17	17	
Col&South 1pf †	40	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Col & SouthZpf †	50	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	4	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	22	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	1.4¼	1.4⅜	1.4⅜	
Colum P pf 2¾	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—1⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	+ ¾
Comi Credit 2	5	41¼	41	41	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	45½	45¼	45½	+1⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	13	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	344,855
1944 volume to date	189,667,160
1943 volume to date	220,637,646

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comwith&South	105	1	1	1	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1¾e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾e †	10	56	55	56	+ ¼
Cons Copper	2	2⅜	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	16	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	
Cons Film Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	4	22	21¾	22	
Cons Laund .60e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1½e	85	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	7	24½	24½	24½	
Consol'n Coal	1	15	15	15	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
ConsumP pf4½ †	190	109¾	109	109	—1
Container Corp ¾ae	6	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Cont Can ¾ae	3	39	38¾	38¾	
Cont Dia Fib .40e	15	11½	11	11	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .45e	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Cont Oil Del .90e	15	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜
Cont Steel ¾ae	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	4	15¾	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	41	41	41	
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Con'wdSt pf2½2 †	40	48	48	48	+1
Corn Prod 2.60	8	58¼	57⅞	58⅛	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	178½	177	177	—1½
Cornell-D-E .60e	8	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ½
Coty Interna †	2	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	19	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
Cream of Wh 1⅓	1	25	25	25	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅛
Crown Zeller 1	4	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+1⅛
Cuba R R pf	20	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅜
Cuban-A Sug .40g	15	15¼	15	15¼	
Cudahy Packing	2	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	49	10¾	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	43	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¼e	9	17⅞	17	17⅞	
Davison Chem 1e	2	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	20	113	113	113	+1
Deere & Co 2e	9	42¼	41½	42	+ ½
Del & Hudson	21	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ½
Del Lack & West	25	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Devor&Ray A 1 †	150	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Diam Match 1¼g	3	31½	31¼	31¾	
DiamMatch pf11g	1	41	41	41	
Diam T Motor 1	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	32¼	31¾	32	— ½
Dixie Cup ¾ae	5	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
Doch D Cas 1¼e	2	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	17	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	46	67	65½	67	+ ½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112½	112½	112½	— ¾
Dresser Mfg 1e	7	39	38⅛	38⅝	+ ½
Dunhill Int	20	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
du Pont de N 3½ae	9	150¾	150	150¾	+ ¾
Eagle Pich L .45e	4	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
Eastern Air L	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
East S Stl .20e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	167	167	167	+ ½
Edis BrosStrs .80a	5	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite1¼e	*8	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Elec Boat 1e	72	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	86	85	85	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	92½	91	91	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	8	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	*1	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	*40	106	105¾	106	
Eng Pub Service	26	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
EPS$5½pf$5½ †	40	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Erie R R ¼e	2	10¾	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ¼e	42	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	54	54	54	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾e	4	12¾	12	12⅛	
EvansProducts ¾ae	*2	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	24⅜	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	19	14	13½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼a †	30	101	101	101	
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	
FirestoneT&R1½e	15	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜	+1
First Nat Strs2½2	2	43	43	43	+1
Flintkote .45e	5	22¼	22⅜	22¼	
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
FollansbeeStl pf †	30	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Food Mach 1.40	3	60½	60	60½	+1¼
FostWhopf 1½ †	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 18
Francisco Sugar	1	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Frank Simon pf	10	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½ †	250	114	113½	113½	— ⅜
Gabriel Co ¼ae	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¾ae †	460	41½	41	41	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1.40a	4	20	20	20	+ ¼
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	10	54	54	54	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	3	45⅜	45¼	49½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gen Bronze 30e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gen CablepfA¼akf	10	96	96	96	
Gen Cabin A	3	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	28	37¾	37¼	37¾	
Gen Foods 1.60	1	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	50	114	113	114	+ ½
Gen G & El A	16	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	107¾	107¾	109¾	+ ⅞
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	131	131	131	+ ¼
Gen Motors 2¼ae	43	62	61¾	62	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	— ¼
Gen Out Adv ½ae	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	22	21⅞	22	
Gen Print Ink .30e	*7	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .90e	3	23¼	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	81	81	81	Sep 16
Gen Shoe ¾ae	5	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¼
GenSCastpf4½k †	100	78	78	78	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	28	28	28	Sep 18
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½2 †	110	103	103	103	+1⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85	85	85	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Glidden cvpf 2¾	2	50¾	49¾	49¾	
Gobel Adolf	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Goodrich BF 1¼e	4	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅞
GoodyearT&R1¼e	16	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
Gotn Hosiery ½2g	2	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	98	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Granite C S .175e	5	12¾	13	13	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	6	6	16	6	
Gt NorPy pf 1e	12	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
Green H L 2a	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Greyhound Corp 1	37	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	
Grum Airc En 1e	42	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
Guantan Sugar	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	12	11½	12	+ ½
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	4	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	9	43¼	42½	43	+ ½
Hack W pfA1¾4 †	130	29	28½	28½	
Hall WF Print 1	2	20	20	20	
Hamil Watch .30e	2	14¾	13¾	14¾	
Hanna 4¼ pf	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
Harb-Walker 1	5	18¼	18	18¼	
Hayes Mfg	39	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½ae	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Hecht Co .30e	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Hercules Motor 1	*7	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Hercules Pow1½e	3	1	0¾	80¼	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
Hinde&D Pap 1e	1	24	24	24	
Holly Sugar 1	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Monday	53.6	Prev. day	53.5
Month ago	55.5	Year ago	51.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	5	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Homestake Min	4	44¾	44½	44¾	
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	68½	67½	68½	+1
Houston Oil	11	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 1½e	2	33	33	33	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	13	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	7	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Iaoho Pow 1.60	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	45	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Ill CentralL L 4 †	20	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜
Ill Cent pf	3	36	35½	36	+ ¼
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	105	105	105	
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	12	19	18⅝	18¾	
Inger-Rand 4½e	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅞
Inland Steel 3e	3	83⅞	82½	83	—1
InspirgtCopper ¾ae	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Interch-Co pf 6 †	40	112	111½	112	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
InterlakeIron .35g	10	9⅛	9

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	6¾
American Barge Line Co	12⅞	13⅞
American Hardware Co	31	33
American Manufacturing	50¾	53¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¾	..
American Optical	30⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	..
Appleton Company	34¼	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅜
Arlington Mills	50¼	53½
Art Metal Construction	24½	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¼	30¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	9	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅛	19½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	24¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¾	38½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	33¼	36
Brown Durrell	5⅝	6⅞
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅛	18¾
Colonial Stores	22	24
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43¾	46½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	30
Draper Corporation	76	79
Durey Plastic & Chemical	24	26¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	-5⅞	-1⅜
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	20¾	22¼
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12¾	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	45	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17⅛
General Machinery	21¾	23⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	59	62
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91⅜	95⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34⅜	36⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	66	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅝	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	269⅜	273⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	32
International Detroit	13⅞	15¼
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc. pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	38⅛	40⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc.	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	27½	30⅝
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	62¾	67
Merck & Co	37½	40½
Merck Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	221⅜	253⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10⅝
Nashawena Mills	19⅛	20¾
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	343¾	373¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅝	31⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¼	70¼
New England Lime	43⅜	47⅜
Nicholson File Company	353¾	381¾
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	463¾	493¾
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson Co	47½	50¾
Rochester Telephone	14¾	15¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35¼	37¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	..
Sanford Mills	42	45
Submarine Signal Co	31⅜	34½
Tampax Inc	57⅝	61¾
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	16⅞	18¼
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123¾	128¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	96½	101¼
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28½	30¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	42	45
Warren Bros Class C	15⅜	16¾
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	15
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent. Vermont Pub Serv	153⅜	167⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	..
Conn Light & Power	42¾	45
Eastern Utilities Asso	237⅜	267⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅝
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	85½	89½
Hartford Electric Light	53¾	56½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17⅛	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	165⅜	183⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	39⅜	42¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	83	86½
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅝	19⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	57	60¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35¼	37
N E Power Assn 6 pf	63¾	65¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103⅛	107½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96⅛	100⅛
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41¾	44¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	39¾	42¼
Newport Electric	23	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Public Serv of N H $6 pf	109	114
R I Pub Serv pf	31¼	33¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24¼
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	24½	25¾
Bank of New York (14)	434	446
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53⅜	55⅝

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MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS SECOND FUND
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
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LIABILITY INSURANCE CO. OF WISCONSIN
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Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	50½	53
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	25¼	27
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (8)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48	50½
Continental Illinois (4)*	98½	102½
First National Chicago (10)	259	264
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	37½	39¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	136½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	51	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37	39
Agricultural (2a)	73	78½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅜
American Equitable (1)	17	19⅜
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	81⅜	84⅞
American Reserve	158⅛	171⅛
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
*Boston (16a)	575	600
Camden Fire (1)	207	223
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1a)	82¼	84¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41¾
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59¼	63¾
Firemans Fund (SF) (2)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	28⅝
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	85	87½
Jer Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¾	70¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire As (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24¾	26¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (2)	22¾	24¼
Northeast Insurance	6¾	7½
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	14¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¾	36¾
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4¾	6⅝
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	70	73
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	47¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	61	64¾
Travelers (16)	495	510
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅞	37⅞
U S Fire (2)	48	50¾
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	34⅛

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.85	4.21
Amerex Holding	28.625	29.75
American Business Shares	3.69	4.04
Axe Houghton Fund	14.58	15.68
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.70	105.94
Boston Fund	17.75	19.09
Broad Street Investing	29.23	31.60
Bullock Fund	15.47	16.95
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.37	30.51
Chemical Fund	9.71	10.51
Christiana Securities Co	2380.00	24.80.00
Commodity Corp	8.69	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.26	1.38
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.7	23.38
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.39	14.38
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.77	20.21
Fund Investors Inc	22.83	24.80
General Capital	34.05	36.61
General Investors Trust	5.52	5.95
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.20	6.82
Low Priced Shares	5.76	6.34
Railroad Shares	3.40	3.75
Railroad Equip Shares	4.18	4.61
Steel Shares	4.33	4.77
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.04	23.70
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.89	.98
Inst Sec. Insurance Group	1.02	1.12
*Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 28.64	S-1	26.60
B-2 31.87	S-2	14.30
B-3 19.52	S-3	11.46
B-4 9.92	S-4	5.13
K-1 18.74	K-2	23.23
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.00	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.96	9.85
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.70	23.33
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.71	11.52
Mutual Invest	11.14	12.19
Nation Wide Voting	1.30	1.43
New England Fund	12.82	13.81
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.72	7.40
Railroad	5.17	5.70
Railroad Equip	7.30	8.03
Steel	6.03	6.64
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.96	15.01
Quarterly Income Shares	6.80	7.25
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.35	3.68
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.38	94.24
State Street Invest	42.50	45.50
Trusteed Industry Shares	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.68	18.33

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.74	..
Mumulative Trust Shares	4.79	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.78	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.61
Nation Wide Sec	3.76	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.14	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.37	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.39	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.80	..
U S Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.80	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.00	35.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 2 year.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	18¾	20
Piper Aircraft	2⅛	2⅝
Pollack Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
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156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
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504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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Berge's Cartel-Monopoly Hunt Seems Due to Be Intensified

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Several news developments indicate that a swift revival in cartel- and monopoly-hunting by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is due, perhaps to reach new all-time peaks of intensity. The President asked Mr. Cordell Hull to look into the international effect of cartels. Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge has been going up and down the West Coast making fiery antitrust speeches and is bringing out a book "Cartels: Challenge to a Free World."

A mild version of the Bone Committee show of 1942 is going on as Justice officials relate new versions of the "holding hands with Hitler" theme before the Kilgore subcommittee on War Mobilization. This summer Anti-Trust appealed to the President to release some of the antitrust suits now held up for the duration by the 1942 "exchange-of-letters" agreement between Army, Navy, Justice, and the President.

Trade Problems Pressing

And for several reasons in both domestic and foreign trade, the approach of V-E Day brings up the issue of restraint of trade in practical form. There is a pressure to have the "industry advisory committees" of War Production Board given some authority in transition problems; Mr. Bernard Baruch is for it, but Anti-Trust is dubious. The early summer idea that reconversion might be through "historic quotas" though killed by Donald Nelson, indicates the trend.

In foreign trade, questions of post-war policy in oil, air transport, and raw materials are pressing for solution. And Germany's impending defeat raises the question of what to do about the European cartel system, in which German firms were the leaders.

The issue, complicated enough as it is, is being confused by Anti-Trust's irresponsible use of the word "cartel" to apply to many things outside the true cartel, which is a device to allocate and/or restrict production and/or markets and/or to hold up prices.

But there is practical reason also for the public's confusion. For the economic and political authorities are entirely at sea as to whether they really want to use the cartel principle in post-war domestic and foreign trade or not.

For example the recent Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement, by virtue of Article 1, Section 6, is so vague on the subject that Howard Pew could charge that the language is "as innocuous or vicious as its administrators desire to make it," so that it could be made into a "super-state cartel covering the petroleum industry in all parts of the world . . ."

Again, there is dispute whether or not U. S. post-war international air policy should be based on the "chosen instrument," which is a cartel-like or trust device. Again, though the International Rubber Regulation Committee has changed its spots somewhere, there is still some chance it may go back to restraining rubber exports.

Governmental Contradictions

There is talk of reviving pre-war world commodity agreements, but the talk is entirely vague on the fundamental question of whether they will be made restrictive. Again, a cartel-like world plan for cotton is before Congress.

And in the domestic field there is plenty of uncertainty and contradiction. WPB's industry advisory committees are a point of uncertainty. The unscrambling of many a war-time business co-operation was exempted from the Sherman Act for the duration by the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act. There is talk of reviving AAA crop restrictions—a restraint of trade under government blessing.

Anti-Trust is capitalizing the confusion to spread its activity into a wide range of new fields. It has invaded the field of the Interstate Commerce Commission with its western rail-rate suit. It is expected to invade the SEC's field with an antitrust suit against Wall Street investment firms. It has tried, in its two recent alkali association suits, to invade the Federal Trade Commission's jurisdiction in the Webb-Pomerene Act dealing with foreign trade. It has tried to invade the Patent Office's jurisdiction in several war-time bills.

It persuaded a Federal District Court, in the recent Pullman case, to abandon the "rule of reason," and to find a Sherman Act violation in the mere fact that Pullman has the power to restrain trade though the court found that the company "did not at any time engage in predatory practices nor take any action to oppress or impede the business of any other sleeping car company." And Anti-Trust successfully pinned the Sherman Act on the fire insurance companies, persuading the Supreme Court to reverse a 75-year-old decision. Anti-Trust is obviously going places.

Double Cartel Standard

Gist of the hullabaloo appears to be that a double standard is being applied to international economic agreements. The private ones are being knocked out, while those made by governments are being pushed aggressively.

This is of great importance because it appears so likely that United States business done abroad in the postwar will have to be done in great measure on the cartel system.

This is for two reasons. For one, some countries in Europe and South America compel foreign firms to accept cartel-like market quotas or stay out. And second and perhaps even more important, the trade of foreign countries is moving more and more into the hands of government.

Russia's exports are all governmental. Britain moves toward "chosen instruments" under government aegis, or else toward government "bulk-buying." The French postwar economic program seems to call for government ownership of the big industries, and utilities, and firm government control of most of the rest. The Chinese postwar economic plans run along the same lines.

Antitrust's effort, therefore, to export the Sherman Act, seems likely to cripple American foreign trade in private hands, and therefore to drive it into the hands of Washington officials, who can shape it along whichever line they want—liberal or restrictive—without botheration by Antitrust.

Oregon Road Issue On Market Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Formal offering was made today of $54,750,000 refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The price was 102⅞ and interest.

Tubize Rayon Corp. announced a special stockholder meeting for Oct. 20 to act on proposals to create a new preferred stock issue on $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 would be sold initially. If approved by stockholders, proceeds from the initial sale will be used to retire all presently outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred, a substantial reduction in the outstanding 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures and the remainder applied to working capital.

American Viscose Corp. has called for redemption of 1,039 shares of its 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock on Nov. 1 at $115 a share and accrued dividends.

Senate Group Backs House On Insurance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The House-approved bill to exempt the insurance business from antitrust laws has won the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Its backers said they would not try to get it passed by the Senate until after Congress' election recess.

Committee approval of the bill yesterday, by an 11 to 6 vote, came after Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who has led Senate opposition to the measure, failed in a move to postpone action until after a meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, an organization of state regulatory officials, at Chicago Sept. 29 and 30.

In that meeting the association is scheduled, he said, to act on a proposed substitute bill that would allow insurance companies to engage in "reasonable" co-operative action in rate-making, but not remove them entirely from the scope of the antitrust laws.

Six Republican and five Democratic Senators voted for a motion by Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut to report the bill out.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada said the bill was designed to reaffirm the principle of state control in insurance regulation. He took issue with Senator O'Mahoney's assertion that Congress couldn't enact such an exemption constitutionally, in view of the Supreme Court's decision in July that the insurance business is interstate commerce.

"This bill is the first attempt on the part of Congress to recoup, or at least sustain, some of the rights that are being taken away from the states by the Federal Government," Senator McCarran said.

"When the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust laws were passed no one ever dreamed that they would apply to the insurance business, and the Supreme Court held for 100 years that they did not, until this latest decision which was by a 4 to 3 vote that didn't even represent a majority of the court.

"In passing this bill, Congress would merely be reaffirming what was the intention of Congress in the beginning."

But Senator O'Mahoney said that "the Supreme Court has said that insurance is interstate commerce, and Congress can't change that by passing a statute."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market last week bobbed round the lower New York levels of the recent setback, which is now being called in the Street a "secondary bear market in a major bull market." Action was dull; Tuesday was the slowest day since May, and Saturday the narrowest session in number of different issues traded since last October.

With the general market dull, action of particular groups stood out. Rails were soft, as were quite a few other groups of "peace stocks." Motors on the other hand were stronger than the market. But outstanding group activity for the week was in the aircraft manufacturing shares.

The rise in the airframe shares started with news of the order from three major airlines of some 93 four-engined airliners from Douglas for post-war delivery. But this strength seemed to reflect also a general improvement in the outlook for this group. The Navy will not reduce its overall requirements, with victory in Europe.

The Army will increase its call for heavy bombers as it tapers off its calls for aging models. Cutbacks are being made gradual and not abrupt, and are undergoing review by the Production Economic Committee of WPB, which Charles (GE) Wilson formerly headed.

Want Latest Models

It now appears likely that there will be a continuing and considerable volume of Army and Navy orders for the latest models, in order to keep the United States ahead of world developments in military airplanes and to keep the plants on at least a shadow basis. The winding up of present contracts will mean considerable work for employees who may be released by the possibly one-third cut in plane orders on V-E Day.

A large part of the future cuts will be made not in the primary airplane plants but in the plans of sub-contractors, including the automobile firms who will go back to their usual work. Even in the "transition period" the market for new commercial transports may not be as adversely affected by the return of surplus transports from the government as had been expected, because of the cost of converting these transports to civilian use, because of their higher operating costs, and because of the transport companies' desire to have the best and lowest-cost new transports possible.

International transport is expected to provide a large market; Pan American has announced it will want 128 new passenger clippers. American-built airliners have widened and strengthened their international reputation enormously during the war. The Dutch will probably want to resume their KLM operation on a larger scale, and the Russians are likely to want a good many American airliners.

The Wage Rise Factor

Lack of rail lines and highways in China will help the market there for freight and passenger airplanes. In the United States a growing market for small feeder-line ships is expected, and the size of private plane orders may be large.

One explanation of the stock market's recent decline may be seen in the prospect, for further wage increases. The report of the War Labor Board panel on the steel workers' request that the Litt'--Steel formula be broken, seems to foreshadow a breach in that formula by the President, and V-E Day seems likely to bring further successful demands for higher straight-time hourly wage-rates on the ground that the cutback from a 48-hour to a 40-hour week calls for higher hourly wages to keep up weekly take-home.

The unions, after having brushed off the effect on weekly take-home of longer hours, time-and-a-half, and upgrading, and after having argued that straight-time rates alone were the proper yardstick, are now reversing the argument. And the prospective wage increases can take very large bites out of corporate net income, particularly if reconversion prices are set at 1942 levels as Chester Bowles indicated last week. Ford says he will raise wages as soon as WLB can let him, and the coal miners are framing a request for another 14 per cent increase plus larger portal-to-portal allowances next April.

Reconversion News Good

On the other hand, the reconversion news continued good and continued to indicate that there might be no sudden V-E Day letdown after all. WPB increased its civilian steel allotment for the fourth quarter by 50 per cent. New orders and inquiries were reported for rail equipment. War Manpower will let the auto makers put 1 per cent of their people on plans and preparations for new-car manufacture.

A large new-issue market has developed, starting with an offering of $100,000,000 of Great Northern bonds, and over $400,000,000 of new issues reported already registered with the SEC and $200,000,000 more on the fire. A $100,000,000 bank loan at 1½ per cent is going to the Dutch. European bonds are rising and are now around the levels of September, 1939. The concurrent recent rise in South American bonds of Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia is reported largely due to repatriation buying from the debtor countries.

The official crop forecasts showed an increase in the corn prospect to 3,100,000,000, never exceeded except last year, and a cut in the wheat forecast of only trifling proportions, leaving it still at an all-time high. A stock exchange seat went for $67,000, best price since Septembr, 1939.

H. F.

No Export Freight Jam at Ports

WASHINGTON — Despite the heavy movement of export freight which the railroads have been transporting for months, the ports of this country are completely liquid, the Manager of Port Traffic of the Association of American Railroads, announced.

Bendix Official



Roy T. Hurley

Elected vice-president of Bendix Aviation Corporation to handle special problems in the reconversion and immediate postwar period. Formerly staff executive on production matters, Mr. Hurley was loaned by Bendix to the War Department for a year and a half as production adviser to Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., chief of ordnance.

Ark. Power's Plan For Stock Exchange Approved by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Arkansas Power & Light Company's recapitalization plan providing for the issuance of 1,070,000 shares of new $12.50 par value common stock through its parent, Electric Power and Light Corporation, has been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In exchange for the new stock, Electric would pay $4,000,000 and surrender all of its present holdings in Arkansas, consisting of 7,697 shares of $7 preferred stock and 1,233,638 shares of no par value common stock.

Cash payment would be made with part of the proceeds from the sale of Idaho Power Company's common stock.

Arkansas would cancel the reacquired shares, along with 891 shares of $7 preferred and 453 shares of $6 preferred held in its treasury.

Following the issuance of the new stock, Arkansas would restate its remaining outstanding shares of $6 and $7 preferred at $100 per share, the amount of the claim on liquidation.

Arkansas would then redeem by lot 39,394 shares of $6 preferred at the redemption price of $110 plus accrued dividends.

In complance with an order by the Department of Public Utilities of Arkansas, inflationary items amounting to $3,614,588.94 would be eliminated from Arkansas' plant account and unamortized debt, discount and expenses amounting to $815,546.70 would also be eliminated, the commission's opinion said.

Senators Ask CCC Take Over All Unsold Cotton July 31

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A recommendation that the Commodity Credit Corporation announce its intention to take over all 1944 cotton still in the hands of producers on next August 1 at full parity price was made to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson yesterday by Southern Senators.

Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, spokesman for the senators, said such an announcement would have the effect of raising the price of cotton to parity immediately. He said it is now selling at $5 to $6 a bale below parity.

The suggestion was part of a six-point program given Mr. Vinson in behalf of 17 senators, some of whom gave Senator Bankhead authority to speak for them in their absence from Washington.

Promises Consideration

Senator Bankhead said Mr. Vinson promised to give the suggestions "careful and prompt consideration."

"If the Commodity Credit Corporation would announce immediately that the 1944 loan will be available to producers until July 31, 1945, and on that date it will take over all 1944 cotton producers either own or have in loan, at full parity, cotton would start moving to the mills now at parity price," Senator Bankhead told reporters.

"In this announcement, the CCC should state that in taking over the 1944 loan cotton on July 31, it would pay the producer the difference between the amount loaned him on his cotton and parity, and that the CCC would absorb the interest, storage costs, and other carrying charges."

He estimated that the cost to the Government would probably not exceed $8,000,000.

The senators also recommended that the Office of Price Administration complete the adjustment of textile ceilings reflecting parity to farmers on raw cotton "as quickly as possible."

Other Recommendations

The other recommendations involve:

1. Extension of the agreement raising cotton price stabilization 50 points above parity to June 30, 1945, instead of May 1, 1945.
2. Purchase by the Government during the next 12 months of Lend-Lease, UNRRA, Army and other Government cotton needs in the open market to support the market price during the heavy crop movement, with no such requirements being taken from CCC stocks as long as the market is below parity.
3. An announcement by the War Food Administration of the party price on base grade 15-16 middling for each county in the cotton belt to educate producers to hold their cotton until prices reach parity.
4. Calling the 1943 cotton loan at parity, paying the producers the difference between the amount received under the loan and parity.

Senator Bankhead said the conference was attended by Senators McKellar (D) of Tennessee, George (D) of Georgia, Connally (D) of Texas, Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Andrews (D) of Florida, McClellan (D) of Arkansas, and Stewart (D) of Tenn. and that he had letters endorsing the course from the following: Senators Hill (D) of Alabama, Overton (D) of Louisiana, Ellender (D) of Louisiana, Caraway (D) of Arkansas, Russell (D) of Georgia, Maybank (D) of South Carolina, Eastland (D) of Mississippi, Bilbo (D) of Mississippi and Hayden (D) of Arizona.

Increased Consumer Demand Seen Vital To Stable Economy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that people must buy more consumer goods and services after the war than they ever did if the United States is to maintain a stable economy.

In its monthly business review, published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the board said, "In the early years of peace it is not to be expected that production will continue at the wartime peak; although the number of people to be employed, including most of those now in the armed forces, will be larger, hours of work will be shorter, and many pressures for maximum effort will cease.

"But to provide jobs for all those seeking employment and to provide the high standard of living that the economy is capable of producing, output will need to be much larger than it was in any prewar year.

"This should mean, first of all, a considerably higher production level for consumer goods and services than existed during either the war or prewar period.

"In the early postwar years it may be expected that consumer durable goods will be in great demand and the volume of residential building and other types of construction will be much larger than at present."

**Cotton Use

Sports News

Butch Nieman Braves' Star In the Clutch

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Butch Nieman will not be called front and center when the various individual crowns of the National League are eventually distributed. At .264 in the batter's box, 15 home runs and 56 runs driven in, this morning the big Indian was far off the respective paces in the most coveted offensive columns.

But it is doubtful if many ball players in either major league this season have produced more dramatic long balls than the Braves' outfielder. Certainly few of them —not even Brooklyn's Dixie Walker, the current batting leader —have broken up more extra-inning games.

Won For Andrews

Frank Merriwell finishes are Nieman's specialty. He did it again yesterday in the series final with the Dodgers, giving the Braves a 10-inning, 6-5 victory. Butch singled over the right fielder's head to score Phil Masi and bring Nate Andrews, who had walked out of the bull pen, his 14th triumph of the year.

It was against the Brooklyn club on Saturday that Nieman delivered his 15th homer with two mates aboard to give Barrett a 4-2 win. On Sept. 2 the left-hander had homered off Bill Lee at Phillie with two out in the ninth inning to tie the score and send the game into overtime. Then, in the 13th, he had hit another one to break it up. On Aug. 1st he had driven across five runs with two homers to beat the Pirates.

And so it has gone all year, all the way back to the April 30 double-header at Philadelphia, when Butch's four-bagger in the ninth tied up the second game and forced a replay of the contest. The fellow also did it several times during 1943.

Has Power

Nieman can be pitched to. In fact, where most top-flight hitters have one weakness, the Indian has several. But few hitters have more powerful arms and shoulders to throw into a swing. Butch simply overpowers the ball. Even though he sometimes is badly fooled by certain pitches, his strength still gets him hits if he locates just a small piece of the ball.

All of which suggests that if Nieman ever irons out his faults at the plate, National League hurlers are in for a rugged workout. "He's sure a big, strong man," Jim Tobin said the other day. "The boys don't like to pitch to him."

When Nieman swung his bat in the 10th yesterday and pushed Masi in from third base, the Braves vaulted back into sixth place, the Dodgers dropping into the cellar. That left the Brooks with 13 wins, nine losses in competition with the '44 Braves.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the flagbound Cardinals open a series at Braves Field . . . This evening the Braves are scheduled to play an exhibition game with the Lynn Frasers at Fraser Field . . . The Red Sox open at Cleveland tonight under lights, with Rex Cecil on the mound . . . Joe Cronin has shaken up his batting order . . . Eddie Lake is in the lead-off spot, with Lou Finney dropped to sixth. . . . Skeeter Newsome has replaced Jim Bucher at second base.

* * *

Newsome has something on Bucher as a defensive player, although Jim is the better hitter . . . Bobby Doerr was either inducted into the Army out in Oregon this morning, or was rejected . . . We will know by tomorrow morning. . . . The Cardinals, although idle, can clinch the N. L. pennant today if the Pirates are beaten in Brooklyn . . . Pete Fox was back in the Red Sox line-up today . . . Max Macon, soon to be inducted, has taken his family home to Louisville . . . The Braves won 29, lost 37 with the East—nine won, 13 lost vs the Giants and Dodgers, and 11-11 with the Phils.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 18

International League Semi-Final Playoffs

Newark 5, Toronto 4 (Newark leads, three games to none).
Buffalo at Baltimore, postponed, rain.

American Association Semi-Final Playoffs

Louisville 4, Milwaukee 2 (Louisville leads, three games to two).
Toledo 7, St. Paul 4 (Toledo leads, three games to two).

Southern Association Final Playoffs

Nashville, 3, Memphis 2 (Memphis leads, three games to two).

Eastern League Semi-Final Playoff

Hartford 5, Utica 3 (Utica leads, two games to one).

Pacific Coast League Playoffs

No games scheduled.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
	Detroit	78	62	.557	14
½	St. Louis	78	63	.553	13
2	New York	76	64	.543	14
4	Boston	74	66	.529	14
12	Philadelphia	67	75	.472	12
12½	Cleveland	66	75	.468	13
14½	Chicago	64	77	.454	13
18½	Washington	60	81	.426	13

Results Sept. 18

No games scheduled.

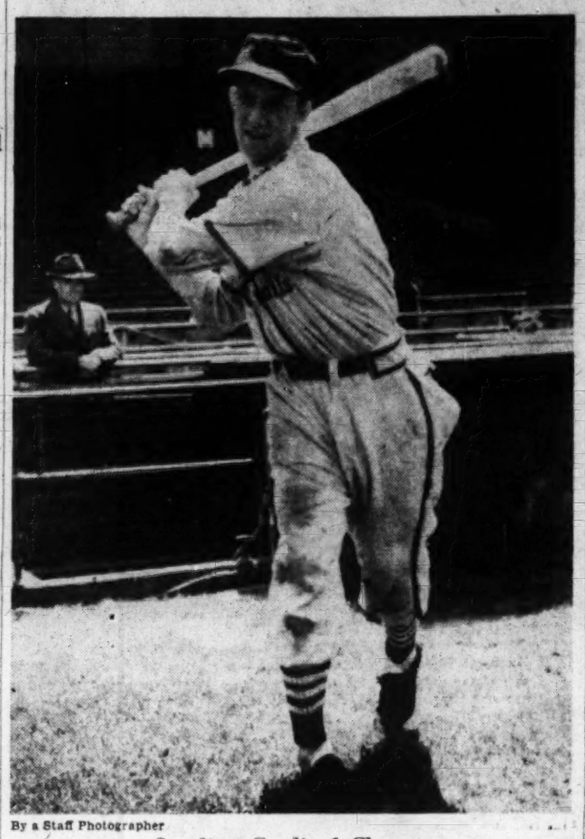
National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Pct.	Games to play
	St. Louis	86	45	.681	13
13½	Pittsburgh	82	58	.586	14
18	Cincinnati	79	60	.548	15
20	Chicago	66	73	.475	13
32½	New York	63	77	.450	14
33½	Boston	58	82	.414	14
37½	Philadelphia	57	81	.413	16
38	Brooklyn	56	83	.411	13

Results Sept. 18

Boston 6, Brooklyn 5, (10 inns.), Only game scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . Hub 2100
At Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600



By a Staff Photographer

Leading Cardinal Clouter

Stan Musial, the St. Louis Cards' right fielder and ace batter, probably lost his chance to beat out Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers for the National League's batting championship when he bumped into his teammate, Deb Garms, a little over a week ago. Forced out of the lineup, Stan's average has remained at .348, while Walker has boosted his to .360. Previously the two had been running neck and neck. Musial is expected back in action shortly.

Bruins to Open Home Season At Garden Nov. 14

The Boston Bruins will open their 1944-45 home season Nov. 14 against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden, according to the official National Hockey League schedule released today. Before they open at home, however, the Bruins will have played five games on the road.

Bruins and Rangers will be the visiting teams when the league season begins Oct. 28, with Boston at Montreal Canadiens and New York at Toronto. Bruins will then play at Toronto Nov. 4, at Chicago Nov. 5, and at Rangers Nov. 12, before returning home to show local fans what Manager Art Ross has managed to dig up in the way of new talent.

Season of 150 Games

The league season will comprise 150 games, with each team playing 25 contests at home and 25 away. The regular competition ends March 18 with Canadiens at Boston, Toronto at Rangers, and Chicago at Detroit. The Stanley Cup play-offs will begin shortly afterwards.

Besides playing their first five games on the road, the Bruins must play seven of their first eight tilts on foreign ice, an arrangement that does not please Manager Ross but one which is necessary because of rink schedules.

Bruins Report Oct. 14

Ross has set Oct. 14 as the opening day for the Bruins' pre-season training, and the squad will report to him in Quebec City. Some 30 players are expected to attend, including such veterans as Dit Clapper, Bill Cowley, Pat Egan, Jack Crawford, and Herbie Cain. A number of outstanding amateurs will also report, with the better of the lot who do not make the pro club reserved for the amateur Boston Olympics. Coach Hago Harrington of the 'Pics is also expected to make the trip to Quebec.

The 1944-45 schedule follows:

National Hockey League

Schedule for 1944-45

1944

Saturday, Oct. 28—Boston at Canadiens; Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday, Oct. 29—Toronto at Chicago; Boston at Detroit.
Wednesday, Nov. 1—Rangers at Chicago.
Thursday, Nov. 2—Toronto at Canadiens; Rangers at Detroit.
Saturday, Nov. 4—Detroit at Canadiens; Boston at Toronto.
Sunday, Nov. 5—Canadiens at Detroit; Boston at Chicago.
Thursday, Nov. 9—Chicago at Canadiens; Toronto at Rangers.
Saturday, Nov. 11—Canadiens at Toronto—Detroit at Rangers.
Sunday, Nov. 12—Canadiens at Chicago; Toronto at Detroit; Boston at Rangers.
Tuesday, Nov. 14—Chicago at Boston.
Wednesday, Nov. 15—Detroit at Toronto.
Saturday, Nov. 18—Boston at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto; Detroit at Rangers.
Sunday, Nov. 19—Canadiens at Rangers; Boston at Detroit; Toronto at Chicago.
Tuesday, Nov. 21—Canadiens at Boston.
Thursday, Nov. 23—Toronto at Boston; Canadiens at Detroit; Rangers at Chicago.
Saturday, Nov. 25—Canadiens at Toronto; Chicago at Detroit.
Sunday, Nov. 26—Toronto at Canadiens; Rangers at Boston; Detroit at Chicago.
Tuesday, Nov. 28—Detroit at Boston.
Thursday, Nov. 30—Rangers at Canadiens; Boston at Chicago.
Sat. Dec. 2—Rangers at Toronto.
Sun. Dec. 3—Toronto at Boston; Canadiens at Chicago.
Tues. Dec. 5—Canadiens at Boston.
Thurs. Dec. 7—Detroit at Rangers.
Sat. Dec. 9—Boston at Rangers.
Sun. Dec. 10—Chicago at Rangers; Boston at Detroit.
Tues. Dec. 12—Rangers at Boston.
Thurs. Dec. 14—Toronto at Canadiens.
Sat. Dec. 16—Boston at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sun. Dec. 17—Canadiens at Rangers; Detroit at Chicago.
Tues. Dec. 19—Detroit at Boston.
Wed. Dec. 20—Rangers at Chicago.
Thurs. Dec. 21—Rangers at Detroit.
Sat. Dec. 23—Chicago at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday, Dec. 24—Chicago at Rangers
Mon. Dec. 25—Toronto at Detroit.
Wed. Dec. 27—Toronto at Rangers.
Thurs. Dec. 28—Detroit at Canadiens; Chicago at Boston.
Sat. Dec. 30—Rangers at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.
Sun. Dec. 31—Boston at Rangers; Chicago at Detroit.

1945

Mon. Jan. 1—Detroit at Chicago.
Tues. Jan. 2—Canadiens at Boston.
Thurs. Jan. 4—Detroit at Rangers; Canadiens at Toronto.
Sat. Jan. 6—Chicago at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sun. Jan. 7—Chicago at Rangers; Boston at Detroit.
Tues. Jan. 9—Rangers at Toronto.
Thurs. Jan. 11—Toronto at Canadiens; Boston at Rangers.
Sat. Jan. 13—Detroit at Canadiens; Boston at Toronto.
Sun. Jan. 14—Canadiens at Rangers; Toronto at Detroit; Boston at Chicago.
Tues. Jan. 16—Toronto at Boston.
Wed. Jan. 17—Canadiens at Chicago.
Thurs. Jan. 18—Rangers at Detroit.
Sat. Jan. 20—Rangers at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.
Sun. Jan. 21—Canadiens at Detroit; Toronto at Chicago; Rangers at Boston.
Tues. Jan. 23—Detroit at Boston.
Wed. Jan. 24—Rangers at Chicago.
Sat. Jan. 27—Boston at Canadiens; Rangers at Toronto; Chicago at Detroit.
Sun. Jan. 28—Canadiens at Boston; Toronto at Rangers; Detroit at Chicago.
Tues. Jan. 30—Chicago at Boston.
Thurs. Feb. 1—Chicago at Canadiens.
Sat. Feb. 3—Detroit at Canadiens; Boston at Toronto.
Sun. Feb. 4—Toronto at Chicago; Rangers at Boston; Canadiens at Detroit.
Tues. Feb. 6—Toronto at Boston.
Thurs. Feb. 8—Rangers at Canadiens.
Sat. Feb. 10—Detroit at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.
Sun. Feb. 11—Canadiens at Rangers; Toronto at Chicago; Detroit at Boston.
Tues. Feb. 13—Chicago at Boston.
Wed. Feb. 14—Rangers at Detroit.
Thurs. Feb. 15—Chicago at Rangers.
Sat. Feb. 17—Canadiens at Toronto; Rangers at Boston.
Sun. Feb. 18—Boston at Rangers; Canadiens at Chicago; Toronto at Detroit.
Wed. Feb. 21—Boston at Chicago.
Thurs. Feb. 22—Detroit at Rangers.
Sat. Feb. 24—Rangers at Toronto; Chicago at Detroit.
Sun. Feb. 25—Toronto at Canadiens; Boston at Rangers; Detroit at Chicago.
Tues. Feb. 27—Chicago at Toronto.
Thurs. Mar. 1—Chicago at Rangers.
Sat. Mar. 3—Canadiens at Toronto.
Sun. Mar. 4—Canadiens at Chicago; Toronto at Rangers; Boston at Detroit.
Tues. Mar. 6—Toronto at Boston.
Wed. Mar. 7—Rangers at Canadiens.
Thurs. Mar. 8—Boston at Canadiens; Rangers at Detroit.
Sat. Mar. 10—Rangers at Canadiens; Boston at Toronto.
Sun. Mar. 11—Chicago at Boston; Canadiens at Rangers; Toronto at Detroit.
Tues. Mar. 13—Detroit at Boston.
Thurs. Mar. 15—Canadiens at Detroit; Boston at Chicago.
Sat. Mar. 17—Chicago at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sun. Mar. 18—Canadiens at Toronto; Toronto at Rangers; Chicago at Detroit.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cardinals clinched National League pennant by beating Cubs twice, 2-1, 5-0.

Five Years Ago

Bobby Riggs won national singles tennis title by defeating Welby Van Horn, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, at Forest Hills. Alice Marble won women's crown, defeating Helen Jacobs, 6—0, 8—10, 6—4.

Dixie Walker Has A 12-Point Margin Over Stan Musial

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Dixie Walker's .360 batting average, giving a 12-point lead over the injured Stan Musial of St. Louis, appeared to give the Brooklyn flychaser a one-way ticket to his first National League batting title today, but the American League had its third leader in as many weeks with Indian Bob Johnson of the Red Sox topping teammate Pete Fox by .0002.

Johnson passed Fox, .3262 to .3260, as the contestants headed into the last two weeks of the season with an all-Boston finish practically assured. Third place was held by Bobby Doerr, formerly of the Red Sox now bound for the service, with a .325 mark. The 10 top hitters in each league

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Walker, Brooklyn	134	486	75	175	.360
Musial, St. Louis	135	520	104	181	.348
Medwick, New York	123	477	63	162	.340
Hopp, St. Louis	128	487	104	162	.333
W. Cooper, St. L.	142	530	51	115	.329
Weintraub, N. Y.	100	341	55	109	.320
Cavarretta, Chicago	146	556	94	173	.311
McCormick, Cin.	139	32	72	165	.310
Galan, Brooklyn	138	509	88	158	.310
Russell, Pittsburgh	141	531	98	167	.305

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Johnson, Boston	136	469	101	153	.3262
Fox, Boston	112	457	67	149	.3260
Doerr, Boston	123	468	93	152	.325
Boudreau, Clevel'd	136	528	86	168	.318
Stirnweiss, N. Y.	140	585	114	185	.316
Spence, Whington	140	537	73	168	.312
Siebert, Phila.	119	419	48	130	.310
Byrnes, St. Louis	117	372	50	115	.309
Higgins, Detroit	133	479	66	147	.307
Estalella, Phila	127	469	49	141	.304

Rowing Going Strong, Says 'Tech Mentor

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seemed odd to hear talk of rowing at a football meeting, but M. I. T.'s crew coach, little Bobby Moch, was an interesting lead-off speaker at yesterday's weekly luncheon of the local football coaches and scribes at the Kenmore.

"Rowing is in a funny situation today," said Moch, who was cox on the University of Washington's winning crew in the 1936 Olympics, outside of Berlin. "Some schools like Yale, Syracuse, and Princeton have dropped the sport, but others who have continued it during wartime are more active than ever before.

"At Tech we had 140 report this season, more than we ever had. Harvard's 125 candidates are a big jump. And Navy, probably the strongest outfit in the East, has a better crew today than it had in 1938, which means it has its best eight since 1925."

Crew Regatta

Bob, who has had much success with M. I. T. crews since he came to Cambridge in 1940, said that there will be a crew regatta on the Charles this Saturday afternoon among Cornell, Harvard, and M. I. T. Varsity and jayvee boats will race.

"Our jayvee boat was originally our lightweight crew," Moch declared, "which means they are mostly 150-pounders. They wanted to jump to the jayvee class, though, and consequently are giving away about 20 pounds per man."

The Tech coach said that his boating will be the same as last spring with two exceptions, Rudolph at No. 5 and Hunter at bow. "We're not as fast as last year," he declared, "but I think the races will be interesting."

A first-time visitor to the meetings yesterday was Keith Ranspot, end for the Boston Yanks, who is entering his seventh year of professional football. He gave a player's report on several outstanding members of Herb Kopf's eleven.

"George Cafego—His knees seem O. K. He's worked hard and is in shape. He'll be all right.

Second Cliff Battles

"Bob Davis—He's almost a second Cliff Battles. If he gets a few breaks he will be a Battles. He's a good pass receiver and a good thrower.

"Dave Smukler—He's coming back after a layoff, and as soon as he gets over a slight case of the jitters, he'll do right fine. You know, Coach Hunk Anderson of the Chicago Bears once said that Dave was the greatest line backer he had ever seen."

As far as the end go, Ranspot said that two local boys, Joe Crowley of Dartmouth and Dick Harrison of B. C., should make good pro players.

The Yanks' coach, Kopf, said that the team was still changing personnel, but that changes would stop as of today. "We've got four or five boys going and several due to report today, but that's the end."

Eagles Are Fast

Kopf also said that the Philadelphia Eagles, the Yanks' first opponent at Fenway Park one week from tonight, have "a great ball club. Our coaches have seen them and they are fast. They've been together a month and they're all old heads. We'll have our troubles."

Coaches Henry Lamar of Harvard and Lew Manly of Tufts reported on their game of last Saturday in the Stadium, with both praising the Jumbo's ace passer, George Feldman. Each said his squad was looking ahead to its next game—Harvard against Bates in the Stadium Saturday, and Tufts against Coast Guard in New London, also on Saturday.

Arthur Sampson, speaking for Coach Earl Brown of Dartmouth, said that the Notre Dame game at Fenway Park, Oct. 14 is already a sellout. "Dartmouth sent 20,000 tickets to South Bend," he declared, "and none have come back. Dartmouth's own allotment went long ago."

Redskins Win

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 (AP)—A 15-yard field goal from placement by Joe Aguirre, 234-pound left end of the Washington Redskins, gave the eastern division champions a 3-0 victory last night over the Pittsburgh Steeler-Chicago Cardinal National Football League combine.

A crowd of 20,000 saw the exhibition game at Forbes Field.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.304	Geraghty	.250
Klutts	.285	Whitehmann	.237
Macon	.277	Workman	.200
Masi	.268	Etchison	.206
Wright	.267	Drews	.195
Nieman	.264	Hofferth	.191
Phillips	.254	Poland	.000

Red Sox

Johnson	.328	McBride	.247
Fox	.328	Cronin	.245
Tabor	.285	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.277	Parise	.228
Bucher	.276	Conroy	.214
Finney	.274	Lake	.213
Newsome	.249		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Weichinson	9	7	Hutchings	1	2
Tobin	11	11	Barrett	8	13
Rich	1	1	Javery	7	19
Andrews	14	14	Cardenl	0	6

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	5	Terry	6	8
Bowman	11	7	Nelli	6	11
Barrett	8	6	Hausmann	4	7
Cecil	2	3	Weeds	0	1
Dreisewerd	2	2			

Osmanski Is Named Marine Grid Coach

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—"Bullet Bill" Osmanski, former Holy Cross and Chicago Bears fullback, will coach the Camp Lejeune Marine football team this season.

Lieut. Osmanski is stationed here as a naval dentist. His appointment was announced by Marine Lieut. William W. Stickney; camp recreation officer.

Lieut. Osmanski's assistants will be Pvt. Frank Knox, who played with New Hampshire and the Detroit Lions; Pfc. Charles Malone, Texas Aggies and the Washington Redskins; and First Lieut. E. B. Lerch, one-time Ohio State player and later coach at St. John's Military Academy for 15 years.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Butch Nieman, Braves—Singled home winning run in 10th inning to down Brooklyn, 6-5, dropping Dodgers to cellar and boosting Braves to sixth place.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Various Railroad Locomotive Whistle Signals Mean?

Locomotives began to learn whistle talk more than 100 years ago. The steam whistle was adopted in 1835. Previously the engineer had only a tin post horn which he blew by hand—and to precious little effect.

Whistle speech at first was limited to a warning to clear the track ahead. As the years passed, however, engineers learned to talk

LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE SIGNALS

— — · ·	grade crossing warning
·	apply brakes—stop
— —	brakes being released
— · · ·	flagman go back and protect rear of train
· · ·	acknowledging signal
· · ·	back up train
— — —	car has broken loose from train

to the men in the cabs of other locomotives, to the conductor, to brakemen in the caboose perhaps 100 cars behind, and to trainmen of all sorts and in various places.

And now locomotive whistles even include messages. Streamliners and other crack trains have distinctive musical voices. When their air horns give tongue, motorists and suburbanites or farmers within earshot make mental note of the passing of "The Zephyr," "The Rocket," or what have you.

The best-known speech any locomotive whistle can make is the urgent warning "Whoo-o-o, Whoo-o-o, Who-Who!" which it gives on passing the whistling post marking the last quarter mile before a grade crossing.

The locomotive, however, is virtually garrulous when the listener is an experienced trainman. He knows that there is an obstacle ahead if he hears a succession of short staccato toots. If there is but one short toot, it is the signal to apply the brakes. Two blasts of medium length signal that the brakes are being released.

When the train, for any reason, is stalled on the track, one medium and three short blasts tell the flagman to back along the track with red flag or flares and protect the rear of the train.

One long blast is a salute to the station ahead. Two medium and one short indicate that the train is approaching a railroad crossing.

One short, one medium, tell the train crew to inspect the train line for a leak. Three medium blasts tell trainmen that a car has broken loose.

Railroaders used to be able to recognize the "touch" of a particular engineer on the whistle cord, but now whistle signals on some locomotives are made simply by pushing a button.

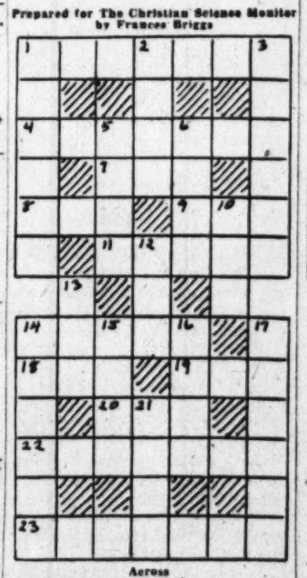
—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

I withheld not my heart from any joy; for my heart rejoiced in all my labour. — Eccles. 2:10.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What are sea parrots?
4—What was Tintoretto's real name?
7—Tavern.
8—In what State of U. S. is East Saint Louis (abbr.)?
9—Poem.
11—Who wrote about "Wolfville"?
14—What did old woman of nursery rhyme feed her numerous children?
18—What is a Turkish title of respect?
19—Bustle.
20—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
23—Who was first white man to make descent of Mississippi River?
22—What is a series of three dramas, each complete in itself, but forming one connected whole?

Down
1—Whom did Bassanio win by choosing casket containing her portrait?
5—What creature is depicted in certain symphonic poem by Debussy?
3—Shoes of a baseball player are fitted with what to prevent slipping?
5—Nib of a bird is what?
6—Riders dash through what in the song "Jingle Bells"?
10—To let bait bob and dip lightly?
12—Would you eat, saw, or row a Fameuse?
13—Unit of energy is what?
14—With what form of dance is Michel Fokine associated?
15—What would you feed the fictional "Black Beauty"?
16—A call to attract attention.
17—What street in New York is subject of an old-time song?
21—What wading bird has a harsh cry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Consistent

Around Oxford University they tell the story of the rugged professor who refused to recognize the existence of the feminine students, who, because of the war, began to outnumber the males. He'd begin his lectures to the mixed classroom: "Gentlemen."

When there were forty girls and only ten men in his class, the professor ignored the females and stubbornly would address the classroom: "Gentlemen."

Finally the day came when he found forty-nine girls and only one male student in his class. He gritted his teeth and began his lecture: "Sir."—Wall Street Journal.

Eye Toward Business

The fellow had just returned from Borneo and approached a friend with the object of floating a rubber company.

"How many trees have you?" asked the friend.

"None," was the answer.

"How much land have you got?" demanded the friend.

"Haven't any land yet."

"Then what on earth have you got?"

"I have a bag of seeds!"

—Exchange.

Or Have You Noticed?

"Why do you think Bink's latest book is a success?"

"People who haven't read it are beginning to say they have."

Facts and Figures





Trip Guaranteed

Newark (Ohio) Advocate

Newark, Ohio

It happened right here in Newark!

The widowed mother of a boy in the service was paying one of her utility bills at a downtown office. And like most true-blue mothers, she was telling the cashier about her boy.

"He's out on the coast now," she related. "We are expecting him to be shipped overseas most anytime. My, how I wish I could see him!

"I've skimped and saved, and maybe pretty soon I'll have enough money to pay for my ticket out there. Probably take a good many more washings, though, before I can get the right amount," she added.

Standing near by was an elderly gentleman. He seemed to be listening to the woman, intently. Finally he approached her—

"Just how much would it take to buy a ticket so you could get out there?" he asked.

The mother, thinking the question was prompted by the man's idle curiosity, quickly replied:

"About $60."

Then, to her complete surprise—"Would $100 help?"

"Oh, yes, but I couldn't borrow that kind of money."

"Who said anything about 'borrowing' the money?" And the kind old gentleman took out his checkbook.

"I really want you to see that boy of yours," he explained. "Money means nothing to me. Here—" And he handed the little lady, now in a highly excited state, a check for $100!

The mother, after attempting several times to refuse the gracious offer, took the check to a local bank. She still couldn't believe her good fortune.

Yes, the check was good—very good. It had been signed by one of the country's wealthiest men, a resident of Columbus.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

"Would you mind pointing out the sergeant to me? They tell me to steer clear of him."

Brevities

Bewildered French natives have now been told that the peculiar dialect used by American troops is nothing more than high school French finally brought to practical use.

The stern parent believes that an occasional pat on the back, if applied low enough, contributes toward the development of a child's character.

The Nazis have demonstrated once more that they cannot be trusted. Only four years ago they gave distinctly to understand that they intended to stay in Paris a thousand years.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

What we would like to see is some genius who could invent a competitive game whereby small boys could use lawn mowers.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Trapped with time on his hands while awaiting a train reservation in the East, a Detroiter raised a mustache.—Detroit News.

Today's Quotation

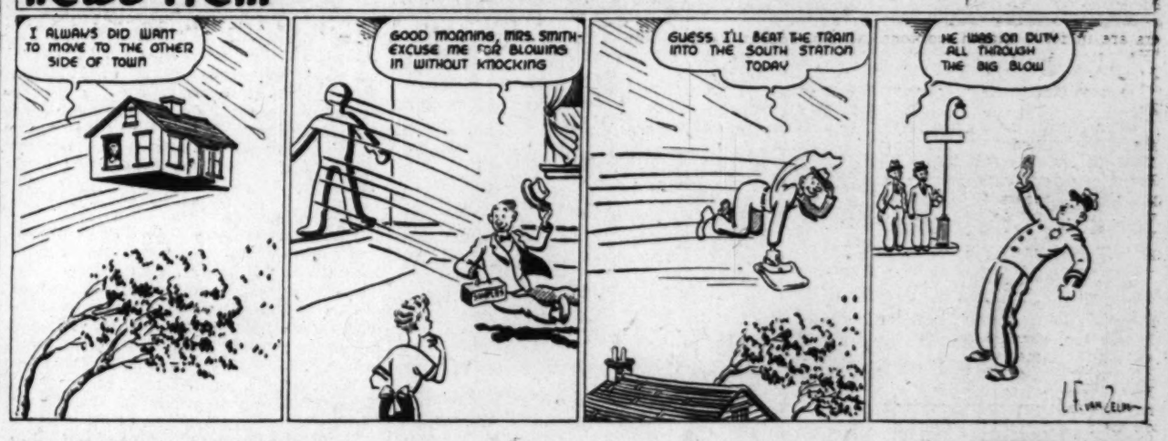
Be not ashamed of thy virtues; honor's a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times.

—Ben Jonson

No Spikes

New varieties of pineapples are being developed in Brazil by crossing existing with wild and imported varieties to produce a plant without spines on its leaves.

NEWS ITEM— EVEN A HURRICANE HAS AMUSING ANGLES.



The Taffles—*Street Scene*

By Palmer



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just in Time!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Far Into the Night*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How It Looks in China

It is a little breath-taking to read a news dispatch datelined from Kunming, and blaming recent very serious military reverses affecting American airfields on "ineptness, confusion of command, lack of integrated communications and many other deficiencies."

What has happened to the celebrated Chinese censorship? The latest intelligence is that Chiang Kai-shek himself has passed the word to let go uncensored all reports based on facts.

He follows the ancient Chinese proverb to the effect that it is more dangerous to stop the mouths of a people than it is to dam a river. Curiously, the Generalissimo shows this strength—for censorship of the sort practiced so long in China is a sure indication of weakness—at a moment when the military fortunes of China are not dazzling in their brilliance.

It is true that affairs in Burma seem progressively better. Chinese troops under General Stilwell are steadily advancing the day when a surface route for British and American supplies can once more enter China.

And the potent American advance across the Pacific must bring to the long-suffering Chinese some tangible support for their hopes that Allied forces will in time land on the South China coast and roll the Japanese back up to their home islands. But at Quebec Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and the military and naval chiefs must have realistically considered what the Allies must meet when they do set foot on that coast.

The purpose of the air "hump," and of the struggle to reopen the Burma Road, is to supply Chinese troops so that a suitable reception will be awaiting the Allied troops and so that they will not have another "invasion."

The Japanese motive, of course, is just the opposite. They seek control of the great vertical rail line from the South China Coast to their own industrial and army centers in the north.

Most of the American airfields were built along this rail line, and it is the Chinese lack of effectiveness in protecting these fields that the current complaints from Kunming reflect.

The Chinese love American air power and have been pleading for more of it. But surely in the rich store of Chinese proverbs there must be wisdom anent the need of birds for a place to roost and safety in which to preen their wings, to say nothing of the birds' well-known requirements for nourishment.

Some might say that the situation in China is "impossible." To which the United States Army Service Forces' slogan has application: "The difficult we do at once, the impossible takes a little longer."

Mr. Clayton Bows Out

In indicating his unwillingness to continue his service as Surplus War Property Administrator under the legislation now shaping up in Congress, William L. Clayton at least has influenced an improvement in the arrangements Congress is planning. Mr. Clayton, in a letter to War Mobilizer Byrnes, forthrightly asserted that "No agency . . . with diffused responsibility among a number of appointees with equal authority, working through an administrator with conflicting powers, would ever get the job done."

A Senate-House conference committee evidently took this warning to heart and decided to place surplus property disposal under a three-man board, omitting the administrator.

This may be an improvement, especially if the areas of service of each of the board members is clearly delineated. But the observation of political scientists has been that many difficulties arise when executive functions are assigned to a board.

Modern government practice is to name a comprehensive and able advisory board to lay down the policies that a single administrator will follow. The administrator, in turn, may call upon the board, which should contain experts in various fields of the job to be done, for advice and help.

Mr. Clayton has been laboring under difficulties, not the least of which has been the lack of a clear legislative directive. It is regrettable that when Congress should finally get around to authorizing his job the terms should be so unsatisfactory to him. However, he has served during a trying interim and criticism of him, as well as his criticism of Congress, is at least helping to indicate improved procedures for this important task.

The Climactic Phase?

It is a paradox that air power, most free of all the military arms from ordinary barriers of rivers and mountains and valleys, should find these considerations of terrain of prime influence in the way it is applied. For it is to cross the rivers and gain entry into the great plain of Northern Germany that the Allies are presently exerting their air-borne armies.

We do not yet know the full scope of the Allied air plans, nor how well, exactly, they are succeeding, but apparently the scheme was to land the air forces along the rivers and behind the main German defense forces in Holland. The air-borne forces then worked at two purposes: (a) pushing east to secure crossings on the Rhine delta, and (b) south to join the northward moving British Second Army. This juncture has been attained, crossings of the rivers are reported, and the Germans (note the source) say that Allied forces now are rolling on the North German plain, around the end of the Siegfried Line.

All this sounds a little too sudden. It is possible that Allied forces will pause to remove any remaining threats to the port of Antwerp and, perhaps, to clear Rotterdam, and bring in reserves before attempting the end run to Hamburg and Berlin and the flanking of the Siegfried fortifications.

Such operations would appear to be designed as the climactic phase of the German war, but we must not forget that the American First Army, in the Aachen area, is battling stiff German counterattacks in pushing toward Cologne in what appears to be a three-pronged frontal breach of the Nazi line. And the American Third and Seventh Armies to the south all the way to Switzerland are offering threats the strength of which we cannot yet accurately assess, nor (more to the point) can the German High Command.

Mr. Dewey on Labor

Government by men instead of by law often looks quite good to those who receive special consideration from the men. But it wears another face for all who stand outside the circle of personal favors. For that reason Governor Dewey's attack on the labor policies of the present Administration is one of the most effective he has made.

Many items in his indictment will evoke a warm response from the average American. The "towering confusion of agencies" dealing with labor; the decay of the Labor Department; the delays of the War Labor Board; the uncertainties and arbitrariness of "bureaucratic bungling"; above all, the impression that wages and the conditions of work have become a "political football" and that strikes have not been firmly dealt with—on all these counts the millions hold the Administration already convicted.

Probably the bulk of organized labor still regards the Administration as its friend. Some A. F. of L. members, however, question a friendship which seems to smile most warmly on the C. I. O. And many workers are beginning to wonder about any system of government which rests on personal favor. That wondering will grow as it becomes increasingly apparent that the more labor relies on government the more control government will take over it. There will then arise from labor also a demand for a government of law.

Workers as well as the public should feel that it is intolerable that the question of a general wage increase may soon rest on the personal decision of the President—on the eve of election. Equally, a system which has left the mine strike, the threatened railway strike, and the seizure of hundreds of plants to the word of one man is not a sound system.

Mr. Dewey was less persuasive in his treatment of the Labor Relations Act and the Smith-Connally Act. He appeared to take for his party most of the credit for the former, while blaming the Democrats for the latter. Actually, Republican majorities in Congress were larger for the Smith-Connally Act, which was carried over President Roosevelt's veto, than for the Wagner Act, which was long attacked by Republicans as New Deal legislation.

Both parties have bid for labor votes, but the Republican Party has been more emphatic about labor abuses and more ready to apply curbs. Certainly all citizens should see the value of getting labor relations on a basis of law rather than of personal favor—either of employers or politicians.

Over the Top, 1944 Style



Tomorrow's France

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

An outstandingly hopeful sign for a renovated France is that Frenchmen's vehement indignation at those responsible for the 1940 collapse did not subside during the period of Nazi-Vichy subjugation but oppositely gives vibrant proof of increase, with its momentum now registering major proportions. For this state of mind among the mass of French shows the spirit of their famed Revolution is still very much alive in them and strong enough to be now impelling all Frenchmen inside and outside metropolitan France to agree on at least one fundamental: a clean sweep of the ideas and men connected with the 1940 debacle is a prime "must." This is the central mental force shaping the French present de Gaulle Provisional Government.

The outstanding result of the war for France, therefore, today appears as one having fostered an ardent revival of the traditional spirit of revolt among the French against despotism and any infringement of individual liberty. This is the very opposite of the aim of the so-called Pétain National Revolution, which was to crush French democracy.

* * *

All indications point to the French masses now being more republican-minded than ever. As in the prewar, these masses make up 90 per cent of the population. These are the people of France who today will furnish the main stream of fresh vigor and grit needed to restore their country to its normal selfhood. For their *bon sens* is proverbial.

What shape can the new France take as a result of these currents? General de Gaulle has given an outline of his ideas on the subject. But it is too brief and general to furnish much light. Drastic changes are in the French air. But no radical departure is in the offing from well defined trends of French political, economic and social thinking shaping among the people since the last of the nineteenth century. These trends as is well known converge toward a collectivist State in which the French people as a whole and not the top few will benefit.

This is shown by the leading force in the present de Gaulle Government resting in the numerous "resistance" leaders included in its makeup. These men are all radical Leftists and have declared their demands cannot be sidetracked. They have laid out certain Left policies to begin with the nationalization of French key industries like mines and electricity. The indications at present are that these representatives of the powerful French "resistance" movement will get their way and so put France well along toward socialism.

* * *

Whatever criticism may be directed against French Leftists, it must be noted they have been the only truly sincere champions of democratic rule in France as against the French Right minority (Vichy-type), always pressing to re-establish the *ancien* (antidemocratic) *régime*. The French Leftist is fervently French and like most Frenchmen wants Europe and the whole world to adopt French civilization. His idea of self-government is quite unlike that of Americans or British. The rights of the human person are paramount with him and he will defend them "to the death." Though a collectivist politically, the right of autonomy for himself and his possessions comes first. Impresciptible rights, Frenchmen call them.

Some Frenchmen believe a temporary period of one or two years of strong-man rule by one like General de Gaulle is needed before a new republican system, redrawn to prevent former abuses and excesses, can function. But this is dubious and against French precedent. Edouard Herriot has been reliably quoted by the French publicist, J. C. Fernand-Laurent, as saying: "Let de Gaulle keep to three slogans: I fight for the liberation of France; I fight for the punishment of the traitors; I fight to restore to the French people their political liberties." Any departure from these, holds Herriot, and de Gaulle's position will be threatened.

Whatever the immediate course of French events, it is certain some form of renovation will be given the French political system.

Our Readers Say—

The Sioux Peace Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sioux Indians, it seems, had three ways of dealing with a man who killed a fellow tribesman: The kinsmen might take their revenge, or the tribe might subject the murderer to a severe ordeal, generally fatal, or the bereaved relatives might adopt the murderer to take the place of his victim.

Those who were adopting the killer in the victim's stead gave him gifts and publicly pledged themselves to show him thereafter the same loyalty and devotion they formerly bestowed on their dead kinsman. They smoked the pipe of peace with him with the definite understanding that both their resentment and his guilt were thereby purged away forever. It is stated that a man so redeemed by those he had injured generally made a better member of the group than many blood kin.

Is this a parable of the only way of dealing with Germans and Japanese which can be lastingly effective? Only if they can and will become members of the world community, sincerely and in the fullest sense accepting their status as such, and as such accepted by those who have suffered at their hands, can we look forward with confidence to a future world of friendly and co-operative peoples. EMILY GREENE BALCH

Wellesley, Mass.

Reckless Youth or Parents?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The upsurge of juvenile delinquency since 1940 can be mainly attributed to the fact that there are more fathers and mothers away from homes than ever before.

It was recently stated that there are now approximately 18,000,000 women employed, which is an increase of 7,000,000 since 1940.

There are many fathers now in service whose wives have jobs on the home front. These women should realize that they should not leave their children uncared for, because this is the primal reason for juvenile delinquency. A mother is most needed around the home, to teach children the difference between right and wrong.

Let us face the fact that it is careless parents that are helping to undermine the youth of today. D. MCAULIFFE

Needham, Mass.

Unbiased

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If anybody still seeks proof that you are not for or against the Democratic, Republican or any other party, let me invite him to read and re-read Joseph C. Harsch's "Pearl Harbor" report on your editorial page, concerning the Roosevelt visit there!

As one more of your dozens upon dozens of direct, unbiased and challenging reports, this one "takes the bacon" to date, in my humble estimation.

Such straightforward accuracy—or genuine confession that you do not know all of the facts at the moment your paper must go to press—demands that we readers who choose to think for ourselves must make the final decision alone.

Denver, Colo. LUCIAN M. SHEPHERD

A Pet Word

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust you will not mind if I have a little fun at your expense.

In an editorial in a recent issue, you have stumbled upon one of my pet words. It is not as bad as what appeared in a recent book review in the New York Herald Tribune where the reviewer spoke of someone as a "stout protagonist." Now the stoutest protagonist that comes to mind is, of course, Falstaff.

In the present instance, how can Mr. Nelson be a "chief protagonist" for a school? If he is the protagonist of the school, he is the chief. I presume you meant that he was the chief advocate. FRANCIS P. FARQUHAR

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Plenty of Metaphors But No News

An Intimate Message From Quebec

By Richard L. Strout

QUEBEC

The three leaders sat there when we trooped in—Churchill, Roosevelt, and Mackenzie King—in a little outdoor alcove of the Citadel, atop Quebec, with the September sun pouring down.

It was fairly hot. But a refreshing breeze was stirring the President's 4-star Commander-in-Chief's flag in the battlements above and making herring tracks on the blue St. Lawrence 250 feet below. I do not think there are many cities in the world which present such a mighty spectacle.

The day was one of those perfect ones when the careless correspondent jots down "cloudless," only to find it confirmed when he looks up at the sky. The grass under our feet as we waited for the conference was thick as velvet (I wonder how I could get my lawn like that in Washington?). We waited while the honorary degrees were conferred, then pressed up the wooden outdoor stairs and burst into the little alcove by the stone battlement where the three stood.

Mr. King wore a gray business suit. He was the host and sat quiet and contained. Mr. Roosevelt wore a comfortable double-breasted suit with natty bow tie. His face showed fresh tan but still looked drawn.

Mr. Churchill, always sartorially interesting, had achieved a rather queer adaptation to the hot weather—he had left off his vest, exposing a plenitude of fresh linen beneath a frock coat, held in front by one button. He wore striped, formal trousers, and zipper shoes. Also wore a bow tie, but of a more formal black nature than the President's. He sat perfectly impassive till it came his time to speak, when he dominated the occasion.

* * *

I think I suffered as much discomfort in the next half hour as I have ever known at an interview. We were packed in till it was almost impossible to use pencil. A bullying battery of cameras were shooting right over our heads, and the solution for a while seemed to be to sit down. But there was not even room to sit. We could only crouch on one knee, and after a while my limbs rebelled and so did I—much to the ire of the cameramen (for I was followed by my whole disgusted row). All this time Mr. Roosevelt was speaking in a quiet voice.

Mr. King introduced each of his two guests. When it came Mr. Churchill's turn he put on what I can only describe as a great show. He burst with eloquence. One metaphor welled up from within him after another and you could fairly see them born. What did Disraeli unkindly say of Gladstone—"He was intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity"? Something like that. It is unfair to apply it to Churchill, for this is genuine eloquence. If I had been a mere spectator I should have been more than satisfied. But, unfortunately, I was also a news gatherer, like the other 100 or so with me—and there was no news.

* * *

The whole world was beating upon our heads for this story: seven separate North American radio setups were waiting in the Clarendon Hotel, wires and cables were spreading out to the world for our precipitous return . . . and what we got was eloquence. Eloquence, of course, from the greatest speaker in the world today, but you know reporters. I shall always laugh, I suppose, at our efforts as we trotted back to the four sealed busses, through the Citadel's deep cut-stone fortifications, to reconstruct that particular Churchillian flight describing the revelation of the last Quebec conference's "D-Day" plans:

"What was then an egg is now a-foot," it began. "Did you get those other three metaphors?" everyone was asking. "I got the last one," somebody would reply, reading as he walked—"'What was then a seed is now a forest tree.'"

"'What was then a design is now a blow—a mortal blow to Germany,'" chimed in a third.

Did reporters do this for the Gettysburg speech? And equally garble it? It is only fair to say that at one point I saw the always-smiling Mrs. Churchill twitch her husband's coat, just as he was taking off on a new metaphorical flight. What it is to have a wife with a sense of humor!

And so into our suffocating sealed busses, every airless window held with a block of wood to prevent tossing out notes along the way (as was ingeniously done last year) and then, bursting out altogether at a prearranged signal when the doors opened, back at the Chateau.

Then all the typewriters began to click.

Notes on Davao

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Once only have we felt like a character out of "White Cargo." That was on the beach at Davao, the very same beach, no doubt, where there will shortly be many thousands of young Americans, elaborately equipped and expertly trained to do a job very unlike any of the sodden romances of the South Seas.

The day we were on that beach, the possibility of an American amphibious operation supported by naval and air power on the spot as strong as or stronger than the entire U. S. forces of that year—1935—would have seemed utterly fantastic. It was as peaceful and remote a spot as we have ever seen, and that is why we felt like a beachcomber.

We had flown down from Manila, in two days, in Keystone bombers which made all of 85 miles an hour. The Japanese had already shown their military teeth at Shanghai and in Manchuria, and they had a colony of some 15,000 persons at Davao, but the benevolent Uncle Sam had nothing but a very sketchy one-way landing strip in that whole part of Mindanao. It came down a long aisle of coconut palms and headed out to sea, and if the wind was wrong you didn't land or take off.

After landing—happily the wind was OK that day—the two Congressmen and two newspapermen and several aviators who made up our party found the landing strip deserted, no natives showed up, and so we walked down to the beach. It was just like White Shadows on the South Seas, or R. L. Stevenson, or Nordhoff and Hall. Nobody there, nothing to do, except to sit under a palm tree and listen to the sea waves and grow whiskers. Not even Ogden Nash's hibiscus to rhyme with whiskers.

There was a very dilapidated old wooden pier, and we walked out and sat down on a remaining whole plank. No Japanese spy observed us. We looked hopefully across the bay to the town of Davao. After all, we were an Official Inspection Party. Surely . . .

And then, after some minutes' doze, we observed a small motor launch making an erratic way across the bay toward us. It was like a Boothbay Harbor lobsterman's one-lung craft, but it picked us off the pier and took us over to the town. There we talked with one of the few Americans thereabouts, drove around the well-organized and extensive Japanese plantations, saw their stores and clubs and Buddhist temples, and went back to the landing strip. We had learned little except that Uncle Sam was showing almost no interest in Davao.

A few weeks later in Tokyo we discovered that the Japanese Government was considerably more alert. Its Foreign Office had an entire Philippine section, and its information on Davao was up to the minute and detailed. They knew to the last man the number of Japanese in that part of the Philippines and the occupation or status of every man, woman, and child.

But what the Japanese apparently did not know was the location of the few landing fields in northern Mindanao. And there took place the incident, to which I referred some months ago when the Japanese official had the naïvete to ask me to mark on his highly detailed map the location of the Del Monte airfield. It was with much relief last spring that I learned from an aviator who had been there that it took the Japanese ten days or more to locate this particular airfield in the north after Pearl Harbor.

In those days, it was commonly assumed that the Japanese could menace Mindanao from Palau. Now it is the Americans who will do the menacing from the same spot. When they land in Mindanao and penetrate into the interior, our forces will undoubtedly liberate a good many Americans who have taken to the bush. Mindanao is a wild place and it has undoubtedly been simple to find concealment, as well as to co-operate with resistance forces. Some of these Americans will have great stories to tell when they greet their comrades. Some have been telling the story by short-wave all along. Soon the Moros of Mindanao will take care of such Japanese as escape from Davao. They are a different kind of native from the Micronesians.

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